

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 5.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAR. 9, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## For Bargains in Dress Goods

.... Call at ....

## IRVIN GRAY'S.

We are showing the most Complete Line of

## SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Ever offered in Rhinelander.

### WOOL DRESS GOODS

All the New Fashions and Shades.

### WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES

An Elegant Assortment.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES

## JACKETS, CAPES AND SHIRT WAISTS

Wait for them before purchasing.

It will be money in your pocket.

Sweet cider, pure apple juice, at R. Reel's.

W. W. Carr and wife are visiting friends at Madison and Evansville.

L. Sylvester succeeds I. G. Champion as editor of the North Candon Reporter.

Mrs. Morris Melroe and Miss Phebe A. Kimball are visiting friends in Ironwood this week.

Mrs. Nina Ricker is in Waupaca this week, having been called there as a witness in the Coolidge case.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kellar have gone east for an extended trip. The best wishes of their friends go with them.

There have been no new cases of scarlet fever reported this week, and those who are sick with it are improving.

The weekly cake sale of the M. E. Ladies Aid Society will be held on Saturday afternoon at the Potter Drug Co.'s store.

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges! A big stock just received at R. Reel's of Florida and California oranges. You will find them sweet, juicy fruit and prices low.

From the advertising columns of the Marinette Eagle we learn that A. Simonsky, formerly a merchant in this place, is now engaged in the dry goods business at Marinette.

Mrs. Lucy Perry and daughter, Miss Hazel, of Rhinelander, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Conklin for the past week, returned home Monday.—Marinette Eagle.

We have this week received the first number of the Waupun Herald, published by Powers & McKay. It is a neat, new sheet, and starts out with a good advertising patronage. It is democratic in politics.

Ed. Williams, sheriff of Waupaca county, was in Rhinelander last Saturday, subpoenaing witnesses in the Coolidge case, which was called in circuit court in that county last Tuesday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Tomahawk has three tickets in the field for the coming spring election. Hugh Rogers is running for mayor on the Individual ticket. We would like to see Hugh elected, but rather think Bill Bradley will put a kink in his back that will floor him.

#### LEGISLATIVE MATTER.

Matters in Madison Which Interest Rhinelander and Oneida County People.

The greatest fight in the Legislature this year is that of the down river lumbermen against Rhinelander and Minocqua. At present the outcome is problematical, but in no way discouraging to the men who are fighting Rhinelander's battles on the ground. While the Waupun, Merrill and Tomahawk men outnumber the Rhinelander delegation three to one, they are not having the smooth sailing they imagined by any means. All the testimony on the boom matter has been taken, and arguments were submitted to the committee yesterday. The bill will probably be reported to the Assembly next week. Rhinelander's side of the case was much stronger than the opposition expected. Not only have the Boom company shown by a number of reliable witnesses that the statements about the boom and its management were untrue, but they have also been able to show that what is asked for would not only cripple the Boom company, but the town as well, and in a manner which would reap ten-fold more injury to innocent parties here, than it would benefit the greedy monopolists who are seeking to gain by it. The Minocqua dam bill will be reported on this week and the impression seems to be well founded that the bill will be killed. What Rhinelander will work for is to have the Boom bill die the same death.

#### VILAS COUNTY PROSPECTS.

The people of Eagle River are desperate for a county. When they found that the Northwestern road and Forest county landed interests were so bitterly opposed to their schemes, they agreed not to cross the Forest county line, but to substitute a bill taking all of Oneida county north of Town 38. This of course withdrew their strongest opposition and threw it all upon Rhinelander. Strange as it may seem, the down river lumbermen who are fighting Rhinelander so hard on the boom question have lent their support to the Vilas county measure, and pretend to be heartily in favor of it. That they are not only insincere, and simply using the Vilas county measure as a club to drive away the Boom company's support, there can be no doubt. They admit it but whether or not that helps the matter

any is another question. To successfully work the club it was necessary that some one who had been ostensibly with the Boom company in their fight should turn traitor, and the man was easily found. His name was Lloyd, and his treachery was nothing unlooked for and so did no particular damage. He is probably betraying his employers interests as well as the others to whom he has pretended friendship and proffered his aid. The coalition of lumber interest with the Eagle River people has given them a seemingly strong showing, which of course they imagine is going to give them the county at once. But Vilas county is not yet divorced from us and before the fight is over they may run against some snaggish opposition which they cannot now—in their hilarious moments—see or realize. Although Rhinelander is getting it from both sides, we will fight, and when licked it will be in the last ditch—and some of the ones who are now congratulating themselves that Rhinelander people are about ready to lay down, will find us right up in the vicinity of their necktie as long as the fight lasts.

The editor of an Idaho paper publishes the following editorial which speaks for itself: "Do you owe us anything? If so, you will kindly get up and hump yourselves, hustle around and send us, if not at least a part that you owe. There is a limit even to an editor's endurance. It costs money to run a paper, ink cost money; and the wearing away of the gray tissue of the brain is purchased. Some people live on saw balls, and during the siege of Paris hundreds of people live on broth, the nourishing qualities of which were drawn from boiled skate straps. We can't do it. As we sit in our frozen office meditatively picking the scales off the ink bottle we think about these things. We have to."

The New North made quite a mistake last week in reporting a dance given by the Odd Fellows on the previous Monday. We were misinformed, and should have said that they will give a party at their hall on the evening of Easter Monday, April 3d.

The Lily Clay Burlesque Co., under the management of Sam T. Jack, proprietor of the Madison Street opera house, Chicago, will show at the New Grand March 25.

#### FOGARE FINISHED.

Death of a Noted Tough Who Has Looked For Trouble For Years.

Hixon is still in the ring as a seat of unpleasantness. Those who thought that the turbulent taking off of Taylor would serve as a safety valve on the little burg's drunken orgies were mistaken. Monday morning Frank Tobare, who has had numerous escapades in this vicinity and who was known as a tough and all round law breaker, had his last row in Mollie Taylor's bagnio at Hixon. He had been drunk the day previous and was drinking heavily Monday morning. James McLeod, an employee of the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company was in the dive and with his accustomed gentility, Fogare announced that he would "eat him." McLeod knew the reputation of his assailant and was evidently of the opinion that when Fogare threatened that forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Anyway he stopped the fellow by shooting him through the heart. McLeod went immediately to Minocqua, where he gave himself up to the authorities and awaiting examination was bound over to the circuit court. He has always borne a good reputation, and that, with his victim's well established and undisputed record, should have no difficulty in being acquitted.

#### The Fashions.

All the fashion plates and magazines for spring styles now on sale at Reed's book counter.

#### Don't Fail To Read This.

A man of good habits and long experience in mercantile business, who is also a first-class book-keeper, desires to secure a position as manager of a store for some lumbering or mining company. The best of references furnished. Would be pleased to open a correspondence with any party who may want such services. Address Lock Box 238, Oshkosh, Wis.

Joe McLaughlin, foreman at Brown Bros. planing mill, met with an accident Saturday which maimed him for life. He was engaged in oiling one of the saws from which he had just thrown the belt, and although the saw was still rotating rapidly he did not notice it until his sleeve was caught and his left arm drawn down and so severely mutilated that amputation between the elbow and shoulder was necessary. It is a terrible loss to Joe and he has the sympathy of all in his great affliction.

#### Talks with Girls.

The theatre? Yes, that's another bugbear. Its innocence or offensiveness, its elevating or contaminating influence, depend entirely upon time, place, quality and degree. The world owes to the drama and its true interpreters an inextinguishable debt; and instead of wholesale condemnation of the theatre it should be the aim of thoughtful and moral people to elevate it by encouraging legitimate drama and the cultivation of the finer dramatic talent. The theatrical managers of our city have given us little opportunity to do so. Indeed, I would not advise you to judge the theatre or regulate your patronage of it by the opportunities here afforded. If nothing better can be offered than has thus far made up the average of our entertainments, you would be much better off never to go within sight of the foot-lights.

Novels? Bless you! I don't see how the world could get along without them. Take out of literature the department of fiction and it would be like shutting the sunlight and fresh air out of your homes. Of course in speaking of fiction I don't include trash. It is a waste of time to speak of that. Leave out all the scribbling crew from Mrs. Southworth down to Beadle. Don't soil your mind with them. Every word of such reading is demoralizing. But take moderate and judicious reading in the higher realm of romance and you will be the better for it. There isn't a person, teacher, doctor, lawyer, preacher or what not, who will not be better and stronger from a familiarity with Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Victor Hugo, George Eliot or any others among the masters of fiction. The greatest and purest minds have drawn inspiration from that source, and will continue to do so as long as mankind need sympathy in their sorrows and encouragement in their aspirations.

We might go through the whole catalogue of amusements, so called; but those which have been mentioned are sufficient to illustrate the subject and define our position. These matters must rest in individual choice and judgment. It will not do to condemn our neighbor because he does not square his life according to our ideas. "Judge not that ye be not judged" is a pretty good law and stands in the moral code unrepented. It is my observation that the self-constituted judge is often worse than

the alleged culprit whom he attempts to pillory. The christian has no authority to judge his neighbor. Even if he attempts nothing more than fraternal criticism he should be conscious of an actual moral and religious superiority, without which he cannot be qualified as a monitor. Unfortunately for the self-constituted judge, he is too often afflicted with a sort of visual obliquity so far as his own defects are concerned. He can see the mote in his brother's eye but not the beam in his own. If he could secure an unobstructed moral vision he might possibly discover that his neighbor whom he criticises is as good as himself. He might see that an indulgence in those amusements which are not in themselves evil is at least no worse than many things of which he is himself guilty, and that the practice of scandal, sarcasm, parsimony and hypocrisy is not the best qualification for one who assumes to sit in judgment on the shortcomings of others. He might ascertain that a man can love his neighbor, practice charity, be honest to all mankind and sincerely worship his Creator, and yet rationally enjoy all the good things of life.

Now this whole question of amusements may be generalized in a few words. First, it is a folly to denounce a thing simply because it has been or may be perverted to bad uses. There are some things, intoxicants, for instance, that are evil clear through, everywhere and all the time. Let their condemnation be as sparing and their repudiation complete. Second, there are other things, such as we have been discussing, that are not evil in themselves, and only become so by abuse or injudicious application. Don't join in any wholesale crusade against such. The world is too wise, civilization and its hand-maid religion are too broad for that. The only true and reasonable demand that can be made upon us regarding them is to see to it that our amusements are elevating in their nature; that our indulgence in them is rational; that they are subordinate to the grave and responsible duties of life. If we will do this, we shall find that our toll has been lightened, our affections purified and intensified, our usefulness increased and our lives made better and broader because we have cultivated and gratified a taste for sensible and innocent amusements.

AGST BETHEV.

# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

The legislative appropriation bill was passed by the senate on the 25th and a conference with the house was ordered. A motion made by Mr. Sherman to go into executive session to consider the Hawaii question and presidential nominations was defeated. In the house an attempt to consider the sundry civil appropriation bill was defeated by filibustering.

On the 27th the pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate without any amendments. It appropriates \$166,500,000. A conference was ordered on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In the house the Indian appropriation bill, the car-coupler bill and a bill continuing for one year the present tariff on the tin goods of not less than 100 threads to the square inch were passed, and the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to.

The senate on the 28th also passed the naval and agricultural appropriation bills and the bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. In the house the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to and a bill providing that after July 1, 1893, pig tin shall be exempt from duty. In reply to a resolution Secretary Foster of the treasury department reported that the total war claims pending in his department amounted to \$174,821,000.

In the senate the post office appropriation bill was reported on the 1st and conferences were ordered on the naval and agricultural appropriation bills. The Indian appropriation bill (\$166,431,400) was also reported. A bill was introduced to give effect to the president's recommendation to congress touching the Canadian railways. In the house an attempt to revive the anti-poll tax bill was defeated by a vote of 172 yeas to 121 nays, not the necessary two-thirds. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to and the war claim bill for the relief of William and Mary Clarke was passed.

On the 2d the post office deficiency and Indian appropriation bills were passed in the senate. In the house the senate amendments to the sundry civil and post office appropriation bills were non-concurred in. A joint resolution providing for private clerks for representatives not claimants of committee was passed, as was also the senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws.

### DOMESTIC.

A BARN owned by W. Cheshorn near Olney, Ill., was burned, and fifteen horses and five cows perished in the flames.

CHARLES R. CARTER has been sentenced at Mount Vernon, Mo., to hang April 14 next for the murder of Robert Crockett seven years ago.

SAMUEL BROWN and his sons Sidney and George fell a distance of 125 feet in a coal mine at Coalton, O., and were killed.

JOSEPH PAYNE, a negro, was lynched by a mob at Jellico, Tenn., for assault on a white girl named Nannie Cecil.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 27th was: Wheat, 79,564,000 bushels; corn, 15,094,000 bushels; oats, 5,494,000 bushels; rye, 915,000 bushels; barley, 1,672,000 bushels.

FRANK H. JENKINS, of Roxbury, Mass., a driver of an express wagon, shot his wife and himself fatally. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The entire senate, without distinction of party, united in tendering a complimentary dinner to Vice President Morton and in bearing testimony to the admirable manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the upper chamber of congress for the last four years.

A BLOCK of twenty houses and stores was burned at Pocahontas, Va., the loss being \$100,000.

LIE TAYLOR, who lately met with financial reverses, deliberately lay down on the log carriage at a sawmill at Mud Run, Pa., pulled himself up to the rapidly revolving saw, and his head was severed from his body.

Freight trains collided on the Boston & Maine road near St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Fred Clark, Fred Green and Charles West were killed.

JOHN SMITH and his wife and three children and John Kunze and his wife were killed in their homes in Chicago by the falling of a wall of a partially burned store building. The wall crashed the houses in which the victims were sleeping.

A HORRIBLE furnace at Benwood, W. Va., exploded, fatally burning four men.

JOHN and Thomas Fagan, aged 70 and 81 respectively, were found dead in their farmhouse near Holly, Mich. They had been dead nearly a week, and, although both were rich, died of lack of proper food and general exposure.

In the placer district on Haasayampe river in Arizona a white man named Michaels killed two Mexicans who attempted to jump his claim.

JOHN WANSAMER's broker sold him out of his entire holding of Reading stock, and the net loss of the postmaster-general by the trade was about \$200,000.

THOMAS HILL, a white man, convicted of assault on a woman and sentenced to twenty years in the chain gang, was taken from jail at Spring Place, Ga., by a mob and given his freedom.

The worst snowstorm and blizzard of the season prevailed in the north-west, delaying railway traffic.

MRS. MATILDA HUNTINGTON, of New Orleans, is only 33 years old, though she has just married her seventh husband. She began her matrimonial career at 14.

The eight-story building in New York occupied by the Norman L. Munro Publishing company was partially gutted by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

The report of the congressional committee which has investigated the whiskey trust says that fully one-half of the whiskey consumed in this country is a compound made only in part of straight whiskey and the balance of oils, essences and ethers.

MARYLAND has brought suit against West Virginia to recover the entire territory lying between the north and south branches of the Potomac river. Six large counties with a population of nearly 100,000 are involved.

A GANG of fifty white caps took several negro laborers from their homes at Nason, Miss., whipped them, and told them to leave the country.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, a prominent resident and owner of a sawmill 3 miles east of Grove City, Pa., fell upon a circular saw and was cut in two. BILLY MILLER in San Francisco, indicted for injuries that proved fatal, has been held for manslaughter.

The great battleship Indiana was successfully launched at the shipyard of the William Cramp & Sons company in Philadelphia.

The Grant Monument association of New York reported that the cash received amounts to \$500,857, which will substantially complete the monument.

Gov. McKINLEY, of Ohio, while expressing his gratitude, has refused contributions from his friends designed to relieve him of his financial distress.

SINNEY, the celebrated California horse, was sold at Cleveland to George H. Hammond, of Detroit, for \$7,000.

The breweries of Michigan and Ohio were forming a trust with a capital of \$20,000,000.

An Omaha inventor, Charles M. Haynes, has been granted letters patent covering a system of long-distance telephone by which it is claimed persons 2,000 or more miles apart may converse as readily as is now done with the short-distance phone.

ONE HUNDRED pounds of gunpowder exploded in the sporting goods store of Rawlings Brothers in St. Louis, badly injuring four persons.

EDITH CHERRY, of Baton Rouge, La., and Editor Hicks, of Shreveport, La., fought a duel with pistols in Texas, but neither was injured.

A TRAIN on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad collided with a train at Norwood, R. I., killing one child and injuring half a dozen passengers.

RUD GARTH became involved in a difficulty with two negroes and fatally shot them both at Trenton, Tenn.

The residence of Cyrus Lee near Greenville, Ky., was burned and Cyrus Lee and his sister and brother, wife and child perished in the flames. There was no one left to tell how the fire originated.

SIGHEED WERTHEIM, a New York importer of sulphite, pulp and paper stock, failed for \$800,000.

JUDGE STONE in the criminal court at Pittsburgh overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Hugh P. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty, charged with poisoning Homestead non-union workers.

PRINCESS KAMILANI, a beautiful girl of 18 years, and niece of the deceased Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, arrived in New York. She had come to the United States, she said, more for the purpose of observing and learning for herself the nature of the people who had been asked to take control of her country than to make formal petition for her crown.

For the eight months of the current fiscal year the government receipts from all sources aggregated in round numbers \$261,000,000, or \$22,000,000 more than during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The expenditures were \$266,233,544, or \$27,000,000 more than during the same months of the preceding year.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the interest and non-interest bearing debt increased \$615,000 during the month of February. The cash in the treasury was \$764,382,206. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$889,152,065.

It was reported that in the next few months 100,000 negroes would leave the south for homes in the west.

The eastern portion of Adams county, Miss., was visited by a cyclone that destroyed houses and outbuildings and killed several persons.

A TRAIN on the Iron Mountain railroad was wrecked near Hope, Ark., and sixteen passengers were injured, some fatally.

The fourteenth annual commencement exercises of the Indian industrial school took place at Carlisle, Pa., and was largely attended.

The treasury department's monthly circulation statement shows a net increase in the circulation during February amounting to \$2,302,897. The total circulation of the country March 1 was placed at \$1,599,055,542, or a per capita of \$24.07, against \$1,099,558,892 March 1, 1892. The treasury store of money and bullion was as follows: Gold coin, \$189,837,000; standard silver dollars, \$458,474,895; subsidiary silver, \$10,971,876; silver treasury notes, \$5,420,240; United States notes, \$22,566,274; national bank notes, \$5,578,128; gold bullion, \$29,655,042; and silver bullion, \$102,973,771.

The Arkansas Baptist college buildings established at Little Rock six years ago by the colored Baptists for the education of girls was burned, and the twenty inmates had narrow escapes.

It was reported that President Harrison had accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford, Jr., university of California. He will deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law.

CHARLES D. LAW, of Fort Wayne Ind., general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad company, was indicted by a Chicago grand jury on a charge of murder. The indictment is based on an accident in which four lives were lost.

The Washington legislature has passed a bill making it unlawful in the state to manufacture, buy, sell or give away, or to have in one's possession cigarettes or cigarette papers.

A FIRE at Constable Hook, N. J., destroyed seven buildings and rendered fifty families homeless.

A CYCLONE at Marksville, La., caused great destruction, scattered timber and uprooted trees marking the place where once handsome residences stood. Two persons were killed.

A BOX leather trunk with a capital of \$70,000,000 was said to have been formed at Buffalo, N. Y.

ALEXANDER P. HUNTERINGTON, a young Greek, shot Miss Emma Klaus at Bridgeport, Conn., because she refused to marry him and then shot himself.

WHILE launching a vessel at a shipyard in Bay City, Mich., nine persons were injured and five others were probably drowned.

BOLE DAVIS, a white pauper at Mexico, Mo., was advertised to be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

At a meeting of the Homestead (Pa.) relief committee the treasurer's report showed the total amount of money received to be \$5,350.68, and the amount expended \$4,432.94, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$917.74. No more help was needed.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. SARAH HAWN died at Oakland, Ill., aged 105 years. She was the mother of seventeen children, ten boys and seven girls.

EMMA PATAILLARD, known in the museum world as Aama the French giantess, died in Des Moines, Ia. She was 16 years old, 8 feet high, and weighed 235 pounds.

Gov. MITCHELL has appointed Samuel Pascoe to be United States senator from Florida.

The Michigan democrats in state convention at Detroit nominated George H. Durand, of Flint, for justice of the supreme court, and Henry A. Harmon, of Detroit, and Robert T. Bunker, of Muskegon, for regents.

The democrats of Chicago nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor.

ALFRED P. ROBINSON, chief justice of Delaware, died suddenly from heart failure at his residence in Georgetown.

R. R. FREEMAN, commander of Freeman's brigade in Price's army during the rebellion, died near Neosho, Mo., aged 63. His command was the last to surrender its guns in 1865.

R. N. BISHOP, who was governor of Ohio in 1878 and 1879, died at Jacksonville, Fla., where he had been lying ill for several weeks.

The Montana legislature adjourned without electing a United States senator to succeed W. E. Sanders, and the governor will appoint his successor.

ANNA RORISKI, a Polish woman, celebrated her 105th birthday at Coldwater, Mich.

### FOREIGN.

WHILE a peasant wedding party was crossing the Dnieper near Ekaterinoslav, Russia, the ice broke and ten persons were drowned.

BRIGANDS entered the post office in Misterbianco, Sicily, stabbed to death the postmaster, Perinis, and his family, and carried off all of the money.

GREAT suffering existed in Oldham, England, owing to the prolonged struggle between the master cotton spinners and the operatives. The number out of employment in Oldham alone was 34,000 and thousands of these were destitute of food and fuel.

The village of Gergely, in Hungary, was swept away by a flood and hundreds of persons were drowned.

BLONKIN, the world famed ropewalker, celebrated in London his sixtieth birthday.

The boiler in the Mohammedan baths in Baku, Russia, exploded when the establishment was crowded and more than 300 women and children fled naked into the streets. Several persons were scalded to death.

CAMPIDAN valley in Guatemala was flooded and six villages were swept away and hundreds of persons were drowned.

By a gas explosion at the Ontario silver-plating works at Humberstone, Ont., four men were fatally burned.

A STRANGE and fatal disease visited the people of Loretto and Ste. Anne's, Manitoba. Scarcely a house escaped and forty-eight deaths were reported.

The 55th anniversary of the birth of Pope Leo was observed in Rome.

### LATER.

ROBT. J. BEATTY, Hugh F. Dempsey, district master workman of the Knights of Labor, Gallagher and Davidson, the Homestead poisoners, were brought into court at Pittsburgh, Pa., the 4th, for sentence. Beatty and Dempsey got seven years each to the penitentiary; Gallagher five years and Davidson three years.

On account of the failure of the Montana legislature to elect United States senator, Gov. Richards, the 4th, appointed Lee Mantle of Butte as senator to succeed W. F. Sanders. Mr. Mantle started at once for Washington.

ONE of the groups of the state hospital buildings for the insane at Ogdensburg, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire the 4th.

At Ford, Ky., the 4th, Mrs. Mattie Hambrick cut the throat of her 8-year-old daughter, Jessie, while the little one was asleep, causing instant death, and then attempted to kill her sister. Grief over the death of one of her children rendered the mother insane. She attempted to kill herself a few days ago.

The village of Toomsaba, Miss., was destroyed by a cyclone the night of the 4th. Forty out of forty-eight houses were blown down. Several people were injured but no one was killed. A short distance from the village a house was blown down and William Webb and one of his legs broken. His daughter was fatally injured and his son killed.

A COLORED lad named Oliver Johnson, aged 13 years, was arrested at Columbus, O., the 4th, charged with having killed Stanley Hoyt, white, aged 5, with a hatchet and throwing the body into the river.

EMIL BAUER of Davenport, Io., the 5th, placed a revolver at his breast and fired, instantly killing himself. It occurred in his room at the Ackley house.

Bauer was enamored of a girl in West Davenport, and since she jilted him a month ago for a handsome man, he has made life a burden to all living in his neighborhood.

A FIRE, in which Mary Miller, a disheveled woman, was burned to death, occurred at Newcastle, Wyo., the 5th.

The origin of the fire is not positively known, but is supposed to be an overturned lamp.

CAPT. Wilson, of the Salvation army at Fort Dodge, Ia., has been court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the army for marrying against the wishes of his superior officers.

The Kirkham Tile and Pottery works at Barstow, O., were destroyed by fire the 5th. Loss \$240,000.

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Patriotic and Conservative Words—Reforms Foreshadowed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Cleveland's inaugural address was as follows: My Fellow Citizens:—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am able to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal satisfaction which has been called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I give before God and these witnesses of unswerving and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored to me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinion I hold concerning public affairs, to present to you, also, briefly, my views upon the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of our government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the roasting winds of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities, may still have lurking near his vital the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength, have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of trial and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the money paid to toll should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession that even these will not penetrate us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unimpaired by alluring phrases and deceived by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial action. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters which condemns the injury of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoys upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the system of favoritism, which, in the name of the people, exacts a tribute from the people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon government favoritism. It stifles the spirit of free Americanism and stamps every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The nation's policy ought to be to level and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or unprofitable enterprises in which they have no interest. It leads also to a curbing of wild and reckless human expenditure, which overruns the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its birth, and tendency in public or private station, to regard frugality and economy as virtues which may safely be outgrown. The toleration of this hidden result in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages profligacy and extravagance in the life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government waste of public money is a crime against the people, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and soundness of national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One more of the misappropriation of public funds is visited when appointments to office, instead of being the reward of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation received. To secure this fitness and competency of appointments, and to remove from political action the honor-seeking mindless for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who prize the good of our country and the honor of our people for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair play which should be open to every independent activity. Limitation of production should not be imposed by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people be so served less the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wise economy and competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and extortion.

Legality to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and maintained by race or color. Every citizen should be recognized as an American and treated as such.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities which require us to treat them with forbearance, and in justice to their rights and consciences, to recognize their rights and interests.

Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidly of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their progress.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in the legislative and executive branches shall

be given to a political party chosen in the most positive manner to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purpose are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting the burden from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for ill, we but insist upon a principle which we desire our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen, their condition under existing tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the path of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent of their judgment. We shall hardly be familiarly with the powers of the taxing power; and when we seek to reiterate the self-confident and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate these elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledge which we have made and solicited for the people's satisfaction of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be censured; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impresses the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyal protection; every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impudence and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative assemblies.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being, who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have followed the American people, and I know He will aid and turn from now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

THE United States rank seventh as a naval power.

The street railway postal delivery system is a success in St. Louis.

In Finland and East Turkistan thunder storms are wholly unknown.

A ton of sea water is supposed to contain about fourteen grains of gold.

It has been colder in Constantinople this winter than for fifty years past.

In Pennsylvania a man has been fined \$1,000 for calling another a "Molly Maguire."

A WRITER in the Critic estimates Zola's literary earnings for twenty years at \$100,000.

If you were on the moon the earth would appear to you sixty-four times larger than the sun.

At Norwich, England, a thirty-five ton weight stone has been quarried. It is the largest on record.

The California assembly has passed a bill making prize-fighting with or without gloves a felony.

A MISSISSIPPI man is suing his wife for divorce on the ground that she makes him do the cooking.

A cow at Gainesville, Tex., has an appetite for colored lithographs and post bills, which it seems to enjoy.

A LOUISVILLE girl who plays the cornet has discovered that playing wind instruments produces dimples.

A BIRD in the London zoo, a shell-drake, committed suicide recently on account of the death of its mate.

To be up with the times you must not call it "foul air" any more. The new medical name is "crowd poison."

It is said that with a vocabulary of 1,000 words a man can transact all the ordinary business matters of life.

J. W. Felker, of Palatka, Fla., is the owner of an English coin which, he claims, bears the date of the year 1124.

GLADSTONE is to be the name of the new city to be founded by capitalists on the bank of Little Bay D'Noe, Michigan.

WORKERS are employed at railroad switches and crossings in Italy because they do not get intoxicated so often as the men.

MRS. STEVENSON, wife of the vice-president-elect, has been elected president of the society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The telegraph, an instrument for transmitting messages in fac-simile at any distance and with great rapidity, is a late invention.

REV. FRANCIS WELLS, who died lately at Bethlehem, Pa., is said to have been the inventor of the machine for making paper bags.

FORT SCOTT will soon have the largest paper mill of any kind in the state of Kansas, and the only one that converts cane pulp into paper.

It is estimated that in the United States and Canada six out of every ten young men who have reached the age of thirty are unmarried.

A TEXAS editor being asked why he discontinued publishing replied, "Every body else stopped my paper, so I concluded that I would too."

MISS JULIA BRYANT, daughter of Wm. Callen Bryant, the poet, has given 1,000 volumes from her father's library to the trustees of the Tilden trust.

MRS. EMMONS BRAINE has given \$10,000 with which to found a library for the city of Augusta, Me. The gift is in honor of her husband's memory.

An Andrew county (Mo.) man who stopped the mail carrier in the road to quarrel with him has been arrested for delaying the United States mail.

### SUFFOCATED.

Five Children Perish in a New York Tenement Fire.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Five children were suffocated at 8 a. m. Friday in a rear room on the top floor of 194 Henry street. The names of the victims are: Altman Bernstein, 11 years old; Rebecca Bernstein, 10 years old; Hayman Bernstein, 6 years old; Rachel Bernstein, 6 months old; Fanny Rosen, 7 years old.

The children were alone in the room at the time, their parents having left a short time previous to the accident, locking the children in. The cause of the tragedy was the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene stove, which belonged to Myer Membert, who occupied the apartments adjoining those of the Bernsteins, with his family. The Membert woman's dress caught fire, but she beat out the flames, and with her two children made her escape from the room.

The fire swept out into the hallway, and up to the roof like a flash. There were twelve families in the tenement and all rushed for the fire escapes. The upper portion of the house was soon a mass of flame. Just as the blaze had died away and the fire was under control, a wild shriek of a woman came from among the throng in the street. In a few



# A Basket of ROSES

(Copyright, 1903, by  
the Author.)

HERE!  
In a tone half  
spiteful, half  
triumphant,  
which spoke  
volumes.

The speaker  
was a girl on  
the verge of womanhood, a brunette,  
tall, lithe and piquante looking.

As she gave utterance to this expressive monosyllable she set down on the table such a lovely basket of roses that the whole air of the room was at once filled with their fragrance and their beauty.

Near the table, embroidering fleurs-de-lis on a white satin ground, sat another and a fairer girl, far more regularly beautiful; a Saxon blonde. Nora Treherne had none of the piquancy of the elder and more haughty Lolla.

She raised her eyes from her embroidery and gazed on the roses with pleasure.

"Oh, Lolla, how lovely! Where did you get them? Did one of your numerous admirers send them to you?"

"One of yours, you mean."

"How mine?"

"Look at this note fastened with a silver cord to the handle. 'For Miss Treherne, from Sir Reginald Breton.'"

The tone was still triumphant, even though Nora's fair cheek blanched to a deadly pallor as she heard it.

Reggie Breton sending roses to Lolla!

Envy and jealousy were by no means vices in which Nora habitually indulged, but the one human being she had appropriated for her own was Reggie Breton, and she thought he loved her.

She did not utter a sound, but tried vainly to pierce her needle as though she were totally unconcerned. She would not for worlds have Lolla see how troubled she was.

Meanwhile Lolla had opened the note on the exterior of which these words were written, and was perusing it with such delight that she saw naught of what was written on her sister's face.

Having drunk in with avidity every word the letter contained she tossed it to Nora.

"So he has at last asked me to be his wife—tardy, halting lover though he has been. I dare say he will not on that account make a worse husband than other men. Shy men are not my preference, but to be Lady Breton, with five thousand a year, is something to set against shyness."

There was a pause, during which she snuffed the roses; at last she turned round.

"What! Not a word of congratulation, Nora? It cannot be possible that you grudge me my happiness. Think, child, too, what a good thing it will be for you. How I can take you out—what presents I can give you!"

Then Nora struggled with the voice that was barely at command, and said: "I am glad you should be happy, Lolla, but I do not want to go out more than I do now, or to have any presents from—"

"You nasty, odious little thing! How proud you are. You like to give, not to receive. Well, I'll keep my pretty gifts for those who appreciate them."



"MISS TREHERNE, FROM SIR REGINALD BRETON."

Only I hope you will be civil to Sir Reggie when he comes, and not treat him to any of your disagreeable airs and graces."

"I am going away to-morrow to stay with Aunt Lou, so I am not likely to see him for some time," almost whispered Nora.

"A good thing, too. I shall not have to put up with your endless contradictions, and shall have everything settled by the time you come back. Although Sir Reggie is a good match, I suppose there will be some trouble. Papa is like you; he always makes difficulties where none exist, and as you are his favorite daughter, doubtless he will think you ought to be married first though I am the eldest."

Nora did not answer. She was accustomed to Lolla's outbreaks, which were generally as unjust as they were preposterous.

In this instance, too, poor Nora's heart was too severely wounded for her to have the courage to allude to her pain. Lolla and Nora Treherne were the two daughters of a small country squire of limited income. Their mother had died when the girls were very young, and they had been brought up in a rather haphazard fashion, with nothing but their own instincts to guide them.

Lolla made a friend of everybody, while Nora, erring in a different direction, made no friends at all; that is, she never confided the secrets of her own little inner world.

She was all packed up ready to go to Clifton—where Aunt Lou lived—early on the morrow. Thus, to her intense relief, she would avoid a meeting with her sister's declared lover, whom, in writing her acceptance of her suit, Lolla had begged to come over to luncheon on the following day.

Never before had she felt so thankful when the train that was bearing her from her home glided out of the station; and since she was alone in her compartment she could give vent to a spontaneous burst of tears.

Aunt Lou lived in a pretty house near the Suspension bridge, and there—listening to the old lady's prattle and striving to minister to her constant requirements—Nora strove hard to think that she liked the work she was called upon to do, and was content and at peace. If only she could get off their wedding; if she could go back to her home and find Lolla married and installed as mistress in Sir Reginald's house, she would then be able to face life bravely.

Meanwhile she had a month's reprieve.

Poor little Nora had no combative powers; resigned to her fate, she had left the coast absolutely clear, and when Sir Reggie Breton arrived at the squire's house to luncheon, it was to find Lolla alone in the drawing-room awaiting him, and the basket of roses, still in the zenith of their beauty, placed in a most conspicuous position.

He looked round with a bewildered air as if he did not wholly comprehend the situation; but then he was so shy, what else could be expected?

Lolla was fully aware that he was a man who must be met halfway, or he would retire altogether into the shell within which he usually dwelt—so she gushed. Gushing to Lolla Treherne was not wholly a lost art.

"So good of you to send these lovely roses—they are divine. So like you to remember one's pet flowers and put the sentiments that accompanied them so tenderly and prettily."

"The flowers—ah, yes, the flowers—I have seen them all grow, and Simpson knows how to arrange them," said Sir Reggie, still looking about the room with an uncomfortable hesitation of manner.

"Yoursister," he asked, at last, "your sister likes these flowers?"

"My sister thought them lovely. She has gone on a visit to Aunt Lou at Clifton; she went yesterday."

"She saw the flowers and went?"

Lolla nodded her head.

"Ah!" muttered shortly by Sir Reggie, and then a long pause.

Even Lolla was non-plussed and began to think there must be some mistake.

"Oh! I see—yes—she thought—"

What she thought he did not say, perhaps he did not quite know; at all events, he was too shy to express it.

Lolla, however, was not afflicted with diffidence, and, as this big fish was wriggling at the end of her line, she intended to land it, if possible.

"She thought, I suppose," she went on, still laughing a little restrainedly, "that you and I could settle arrangements best without her."

"Exactly. Yet I do not quite see why she should go away. Perhaps it would be better if I came again another day."

"Certainly not. Papa expects you to luncheon, and afterwards you can have a nice long talk with him, and after the talk you can come and sit in the garden with me."

They went into luncheon. The squire was aggressively hospitable in his efforts to set Sir Reggie at his ease, for he was well aware of the baronet's proclivities, which he by no means lessened by his tremendous attempts to—what he called—"draw him out."

Eventually the two men adjourned to the smoking-room, where Lolla had ordered coffee and where she would certainly have made a third but for the important issue that she hoped would be the result of their conversation.

Not that she felt by any means as assured about the future as she had been before Sir Reggie arrived that morning. He was so strange, so undecided, that it would not surprise her if he did not speak to her father at all, and, if he did, what would he say? And Lolla grew white and faint from a sudden pain which this query seemed unexpectedly to have brought her.

Could it be possible, after all, that it was Nora he loved? Had she, the infallible Lolla, made a mistake? She took out the note and read it once more.

No, it was addressed and written to her; there could be no mistake. Yet why was he so anxious to have Nora there? She supposed he wanted the little sister to back him up.

The interview in the smoking-room was a long one, and the further it was protracted the more anxious Lolla grew.

At last the clock struck four; if she had not feared to be thought unmaidenly she would have gone into the smoking-room and broken up the convalescence, so impatient had she become, when she saw her father walking towards the house from a totally opposite direction—and alone.

Where, then, was Sir Reggie? It could not be possible that the proud old squire had refused this good match, because, forsooth, his son-in-law would be richer than himself?

"Has Sir Reggie gone?" she asked, as soon as her father was near enough to hear.

"Yes, I have just unlocked the padlock gate for him. It is a much shorter walk that way."

Lolla could contain herself no longer. "You have not refused your consent to the marriage, papa? You have not locked Sir Reggie out forever?"

"Not a bit of it, not a bit of it, child. On the contrary, I have told him that I shall be proud to have him for a son-in-law."

"Then why on earth has he gone away?"

"Why should he stay? He is going to Clifton by the evening train, I believe."

"To Clifton?"

"Well, isn't Nora there?"

"Nora! You mean that Sir Reggie wants to marry Nora?"

There was such a sob in Lolla's voice that her words were barely comprehensible.

The squire looked at her rather comically for a few seconds, then he burst out laughing. His nature was somewhat coarse and brutal.

"By Jove, and you thought Breton wanted to marry you! By the stars, but here is a blessed imbrogio—quite a family drama! See if McIntyre got to Madison in due time."

Wm. B. Edson and family have sold out their property in this city and moved Monday for their future home at Wausau, Wis.

A good number of our business men are in Madison this week. So if our streets look deserted you will know that they are not dead.

Frank McIntyre, of Eagle River, was over Monday to attend the county board meeting but the rest of the board didn't show up. Frank heard they were all in Madison so he took the first train to join them.

A dance will be dished up to lovers of terpsichorean antics at the New Grand Opera House, Saturday evening. Competent floor managers will be at hand and good order is guaranteed. Everybody invited to attend. Admission fifty cents.

The Commercial-Advertiser gives in your own trap at last.

Lolla hung her head. She remembered now, how several weeks ago, in a foolish, thoughtless moment, she had made this false statement to Sir Reggie, and she skulked away into the house to hide her confusion and bitter annoyance.

The first piece of petty spite in which she indulged was to empty the basket of its roses and scatter the petals to the four winds of heaven. Then she sat down to contemplate the unpleasant knowledge that Sir Reggie was on his way to Clifton, where, in truth, he arrived that evening, but too late to call at the pretty house opposite the Suspension bridge.

He did the next best, however; he put up at the hotel close by, and then went out for a stroll.

It might, yes, it might just be possible that the fates being kind, he would meet the fair object of his devotion.

Nor was he destined to be again disappointed; there she was sitting under a tree, reading—dreaming rather, for the deepening shadows rendered the idea of reading rather fallacious.

She started up in a fright when she saw Sir Reggie, and exclaimed:

"You here—tell me, what is it? Is there anything wrong at home?"

"What should be wrong, sweet Nora? Why should I not come to see you? There is nothing wrong but a



"YOU THOUGHT BRETON WANTED TO MARRY YOU."

mistake," he went on, sitting down beside her. "My basket of roses were given to your sister, but they were intended for you."

She managed to control her emotions so as to appear cool and collected.

"I am not Miss Treherne," she said, quietly.

"No—that was the mistake I made—will you forgive it?"

Sir Reggie Breton was too loyal to implicate Lolla, though from his conversation with her father both the men fully understood how the error had come about.

"Forgive it, yes—but do I look so old?"

"No, you look much the younger of the two, only— But I feel so ashamed of what has happened that it is painful to me to talk of it."

"Then let us talk of something else."

"Of my love for you and your love for me; shall it be so, fair one?"

"If you will," and she looked down with a blush.

Another instant and his arm was round her and he had imprinted an impassioned kiss on the pretty lips. It was fortunate that darkness was creeping up around and that the moon had not yet risen—but in their hearts was light.

Treated Too Much.

It was with no inconsiderable degree of dejection that the prisoner at the bar received a rigorous sentence for stealing a roasted chicken. He had an artificial brown complexion, relieved by short but copious whiskers. He sighed and looked very sad. "May I say a few words?" he faltered, turning an appealing glance toward the court. "You may." The prisoner cleared his throat. "I wish," he said, solemnly, "to warn my fellow men not to trust too implicitly in the promises of religion. I—(He must certainly have noticed the stir among the spectators, but he did not pause.)—"was assured by people whose words I revered that Heaven helps him who helps himself. I helped myself and look— But the strong arm of the law interfered and he was hurried away.—Detroit Tribune.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The subject of men's hats is engaging the attention of a number of London newspapers and their readers. Mr. Labouchere has headed a crusade against the "top hat," and speaks in favor of some kind of a soft felt hat as a substitute. One correspondent urges the adoption of the three-cornered variety, as combining in the highest degree all the qualities required in a hat. "It is becoming to everybody," he says, "smart looking, compact, handy, warm, waterproof, and is not easily blown off." The prince of Wales is anxiously looked to for a sign on the proper thing.

The largest hanging bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery near Canton, China. It is eighteen feet high and forty-five feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of eight great bells which were cast by command of Emperor Yunglo about B. C. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting. The whole bell, both inside and out, is covered with an inscription in embossed Chinese characters about half an inch high, covering even the handle, the total number being 84,000. The characters tell a single story—one of the finest classics.

The Russian budget for 1893 is, for the first time, over a thousand million roubles, amounting in ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditures to 1,040,458,385 roubles. A deficit of something over 15,000,000 roubles is shown in the extraordinary revenue, but this is covered by a surplus in the ordinary revenue of an exactly similar amount. This is a financial feat accomplished pretty much every year by the Russian national experts. The estimates for the rearmament of the army and navy are set down at 29,607,000 roubles. The extraordinary and growing disparity between the expenditure on the army and navy and that on education continues to cause comment among Russian political writers.

The valley of the Amazon is not advancing in prosperity, in spite of the fact that the value of its exports has increased from \$1,174,000 in 1881 to about \$20,000,000 in 1890. This rise is due to the circumstance that a large proportion of the population has entered into rubber gathering. These people formerly depended upon the products of their own plantations for their support, whereas they now buy at a large price, with the proceeds of their rubber, the very things they could and should raise in abundance for themselves. Statistics of the customs houses at Para and the statements of merchants and steamboat companies consequently indicate an enlargement of trade, while the mass of the people, if not actually faring worse, are at least enjoying no additional good fortune.—Harper's Weekly.

It is of considerable suggestive interest, in connection with the recent decision by the British museum experts that all but one of the two hundred and two Iliads, Scott and other manuscripts purchased by Mr. John S. Kennedy and presented to the Lennox library are forgeries, to note the positive avowal by an Australian newspaper that these same experts have been fooled with a bogus Australian historical document. The British museum authorities recently purchased for twenty-five pounds, and made quite a stir about it, the alleged original title deed of the city of Melbourne, the agreement made with the aboriginal Australasians. The Australian newspaper says the document is "a palpable absurdity, inasmuch as the original deed of conveyance of the site of Melbourne, from the native chiefs to John Batman, the founder of the colony of Victoria, is and has been for many years one of the most precious possessions of the Melbourne public library."

## THE BOURBON FLEUR-DE-LIS.

The Heraldic Device of the Dynasty Which Formerly Ruled France. The heraldic device of the Bourbons of France was called fleur-de-lis, from the fancy that it represented three flowers of the white lily, as in England it was called flower-de-luce, on the hypothesis that it was a representation of the white iris. But the fleur-de-lis is not, properly speaking, a lily, nor even a flower. The resemblance to a lily is very remote, even if you call the lily a conventional one. Some historians hold that it is the figure of a reed in blossom, used instead of a scepter at the proclamation of the Frankish kings. Others, with more likelihood, insist that it is neither a reed, a lily, nor any other member of the floral family, but the extremity of the francisque, a kind of javelin anciently used in France. A fatal objection to any purely French origin of the symbol is that it was early an ornament of scepters, robes and seals, not only of the Merovingian, but of Greek, Roman, Spanish and English kings, and a symbol employed by many noble families of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is also said that it occurs very perfectly sculptured in head dresses of Egyptian sphinxes. The use of the fleur-de-lis as a symbol of royalty in France cannot be traced further back than the twelfth century.

There are many complicated legends as to the origin of the fleur-de-lis. One of the prettiest tells how an aged hermit in the reign of good King Clovis saw one night a miraculous light stream into his cell and an angel appear to him, bearing an azure shield, on which were emblazoned three golden lilies that shone like stars. The celestial visitor commanded the hermit to give the shield to the pious Clothilde. By her it was presented to her newly-converted husband, who discarded in its favor the three black toads which had hitherto been his device. As a result the armies of Clovis were victorious over all his enemies.

Another legend, which probably has a substratum of historical fact, tells how the fleur-de-lis is corrupted from fleur-de-lace, which, in turn, came from fleur-de-Louis. In A. D. 1137 Louis VII., setting out on a crusade, chose the purple iris as his heraldic emblem.

At first the national flag and the arms of France were thickly sown with fleur-de-lis, but the number was reduced to three in the reign of Charles VI., about the year 1381. The latter monarch is also said to have added the supporters to the French arms in consequence of an adventure that happened to him. Hunting in the forest of Senlis he aroused an enormous stag, which eluded the dogs, but was finally secured in the folds of the net, when a collar of copper gilt was found around his neck, with the inscription: "Hoc mihi Caesar donavit" ("Caesar gave this to me"). Subsequently the young king dreamed that he was carried through the air on a winged stag, from which he added two winged stags for supporters of the arms of France.

The fleur-de-lis appeared on the arms of England from the time of Edward III., who claimed to be the rightful heir to the French throne. In the year 1800 Ireland was joined to England and modifications were called for both in the king's title and in the national arms. The title of king of France was then dropped and the fleur-de-lis exchanged for the royal quarterings. Since the French revolution the fleur-de-lis has been associated with the royalist party and the bourgeois. It was proscribed during the reign of terror, and hundreds of persons found wearing it were condemned to death. Wherever it was conspicuously seen in public works it was effaced by popular fury. Napoleon substituted the bee in its stead (some historians tell us that it was three bees, and not three toads, which Clovis originally bore on his shield), but this emblem has given way before the violet, which is the imperialist flower of to-day.—Chicago Times.

## THE OUEL.

Thus it became the flower-de-luce (Louis flower), which was first contracted into fleur-de-luce and after ward into fleur-de-lis, or lily flower, although it has no affinity with the lily. The iris is still called the fleur-de-lis in the French provinces. It is said that after a certain battle fought by the crusaders their white banner was found to be covered with these flowers.

At first the national flag and the arms of France were thickly sown with fleur-de-lis, but the number was reduced to three in the reign of Charles VI., about the year 1381. The latter monarch is also said to have added the supporters to the French arms in consequence of an adventure that happened to him. Hunting in the forest of Senlis he aroused an enormous stag, which eluded the dogs, but was finally secured in the folds of the net, when a collar of copper gilt was found around his neck, with the inscription: "Hoc mihi Caesar donavit" ("Caesar gave this to me"). Subsequently the young king dreamed that he was carried through the air on a winged stag, from which he added two winged stags for supporters of the arms of France.

The fleur-de-lis appeared on the arms of England from the time of Edward III., who claimed to be the rightful heir to the French throne. In the year 1800 Ireland was joined to England and modifications were called for both in the king's title and in the national arms. The title of king of France was then dropped and the fleur-de-lis exchanged for the royal quarterings.

Since the French revolution the fleur-de-lis has been associated with the royalist party and the bourgeois. It was proscribed during the reign of terror, and hundreds of persons found wearing it were condemned to death. Wherever it was conspicuously seen in public works it was effaced by popular fury. Napoleon substituted the bee in its stead (some historians tell us that it was three bees, and not three toads, which Clovis originally bore on his shield), but this emblem has given way before the violet, which is the imperialist flower of to-day.—Chicago Times.

## A HOLIDAY SIGHT IN NAPLES.

The Life-Size Representations of the Nativity of Jesus Christ.

The most interesting and curious sight of the holiday season in Naples is the presepio. A presepio is a life-sized representation of the nativity, or Christ in the manger at Bethlehem. The one in the church called Santa Maria in Porto is the finest in the city and occupies nearly half one side of the church. In this representation there are several houses, or rather, arches with doors at which people are standing. The manger is always placed near the center of the scene. The blessed virgin mother is generally robed in blue satin, with crimson scarf and white head dress. Joseph is never very conspicuous, though he stands behind the virgin attired in a handsome working dress of the period.

The holy Christ-child—il santo bambino—lies in a rich cradle, with linen covering.

The magi, borne by their black slaves, are very prominent in their grand clothes, jeweled turbans, and satin tunics covered with jewelry, representing handsome royalties in the prime of life and strength. One of them is always black in complexion and the others a rich brown, much darker than the average Italian. They all kneel reverently to do homage and make their costly offerings.

More attendants, and sometimes horses and mules, are behind in the distance, with raiment and various accessories of wealth and position; also any number of bright, picturesque peasants carrying presents of vegetables, fruits, sheep of all ages, and even dogs.

All these figures are life-size and of brown painted wood, extremely well carved, full of expression, feeling and action. There are footpaths, trees and flowers in all directions, making the scene wonderfully realistic. A goodly number of flying angels, suspended by invisible wires, are hovering above the holy group.

Last year in the Presapio of Santa Maria in Porto there were thirty-six figures, two of which represented the artist and his wife, the latter as a shepherdess surrounded by large woolly sheep. She was quite handsome and wore a modern "festa" costume. The magi were carefully studied from pictures and were dressed in the oriental costume of the unchanging east.

These Presepia are most characteristic in the churches frequented chiefly by the poor, who save their little hoards of chestnuts, apples, tomatoes, etc., to put into the hands of their beloved "Santa Maria e Santo Bambino" as offerings. The poor people revel in it all, and mothers are seen holding up their little ragged and dirty children to show them these wonders—Youth's Companion.

An Armored Animal.

The armadillo has the head of a rat, the ears of a rabbit, and wears his body in a dust-proof case composed of long, bony plates diversified with occasional transverse bands for the sake of flexibility. When poked with a pencil he doubles up as near like a ball as he can. Armadillos are good to eat, the Mexican gourmets preferring them roasted in the shell. Some armadillos live on roots, fruits and insects, but are supposed to enjoy departed Mexicans more than anything else. A beneficent providence has fitted them with long, strong claws for digging into the graves, so it comes easy. The animal tastes like pork. When pursued the animal hides behind a log, and when you look only a hole is there. He buries himself and keeps on digging as long as he is pursued.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Sufferer.

Visitor (in New York hospital)—What is that man taking on so for? He must be in terrible pain. Is he going to die?

Nurse—No, indeed. He is one of the surgeons suffering from a slight headache.—Judge.

## THE OUEL.

Dickey and Cholly Consented the Code, and All on Account of a "She."

They stood in a secluded portion of Central Park as the day dawned red over the rooftops. Twenty paces was the distance, and in their delicate hands they held each a massive Colt's revolver, such as were used in the days when men had muscles of iron and hearts of steel.

Dickey Doolittle and Cholly Chapleigh were to fight a duel to the death—with blank cartridges.

She was the cause.

She is always the cause. Alas and alack! as DeWolf Hopper would say. John L. Pugilist and Col. Bloody-blood, of the regular United States army, were the seconds, and each wore a grim, determined smile, a frock-coat and a pair of trousers. Col. Bloodyblood also wore a collar.

A unique arrangement (patented by Col. Bloodyblood), called the Dude's Dueling Assistant, held each of the combatants in place. It looked something like a straight-jacket attachment to a derrick. It also kept their hands from slaking and recorded on a register the pulsations of their hearts.

"Are you ready?" asked J. L. in a Chesterfieldian manner.

"We are," answered the two automatic voice attachments to the D. D. Assistant, in a deep, guttural tone.

"Fire!" shouted J. L.

"Bang!" went the two revolvers.

"Didn't either of them know what killed them?" was the sotto-voce and a faint remark of Col. Bloodyblood.

"But," interposed the frightened surgeon, who was present for purposes of propriety only, "they are both dead. I understood that this was to be a duel with blank cartridges, according to the strict society custom and the practice of all gentlemen. You will be arrested for murder."

"Not much," replied Col. Bloodyblood, proffering a chew of tobacco and a sinister smile to J. L. "They were only dummies. We shall receive the thanks of congress and the gate receipts at the Madison Square garden. My D. D. Assistant is the greatest civilizing agent known to man."

So they all crooked their elbows and were happy for a long, long time.—Tom Hall, in Once a Week.

## THE DUDE WAS CRUSHED.

He Had Been Trying to Give Up His Seat Gracefully but Failed.

Were you ever crushed? I saw a nice little fellow mashed into this collapsed kind of state yesterday, and I really felt sorry for him.

He was a polite, polished candidate for manhood and social distinction, but he was unlucky. It was on a street car, and the seats were all filled.

The car stopped, a lady started to enter, and "pretty boy" hopped up before she got her foot on the step, apparently with the laudable intention of tendering her his seat. His will was good, but just then an old gentleman near the door rose to leave the car, and his haste was all for naught.

A shadow of disappointment flitted across his brow, but it was followed by a bright flash of hope, and he sat down again. At the next corner almost the same thing occurred, and the shadow grew more pronounced, but the hopeful flash was still on deck.

Two more blocks and a lady whose avoidances was such as would make two seats necessary for her comfort, and "bub" thought he had a sure thing of it, but, alas, poor boy! he must have been born under the dog star, judging from his luck, for two young ladies rang the bell twice and left the car, as the shadow in its flitting grew deeper,

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Scotch Ginghams, French Ginghams, Novelty Ginghams, Printed Mulls, Printed Dimities, Fancy Crepes, Fancy Zephyr, Bangaline Ginghams, Spot Muslin, Printed Linens, Linen Lawn, Cheviots, all styles of Satines

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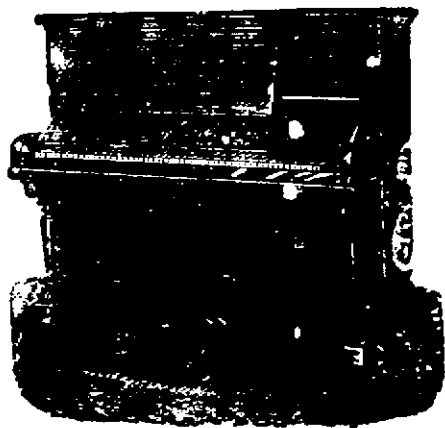
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Preaching, 10:30 a.  
Sunday School, 11  
Jr. Union, 3 p.  
Service, 6:30 p.  
Preaching, 7:30 p.  
TUE. DAY: 11  
B.Y.P.U.M. 7:30 p.  
THURSDAY:  
Prayer Mtg 7:30 p.

—ALL ARE INVITED—

H. A. BUZZELL, Pastor

"Revival and Personal Work" subject of sermon Sunday morning. the evening we join in the Union Services at the Congregational church

### Among the Roses.

Bugs full of roses, baskets heavy with roses, carts laden with roses; roses, roses, a feast of roses, a surfeit of roses, if it is possible. The women stick roses in their long, braided hair, the men in their belts, the children pull them and play with them and leave them on the road to die.

There is roseleaf jam to eat—very fresh and sweet it is—and there is roseleaf sirup to drink. Every vase and vessel is full of roses; they drop on you from unexpected places; great bunches of bright pink buds lying on the round admonish you as you walk; you can make a bed of them if you will; go to the granary—rosary, I suppose it should be called—and there you will find as soft and sweet a couch as was ever laid in the "Arabian Nights" for eastern princes to dream upon.

This is how it came about that I saw such a multiplicity of roses. We fulfilled a long cherished scheme and went to Kezanlik, the Valley of Roses, in the Balkans, once the famous rose garden of Turkey.—Blackwood's Magazine.

### The Ibo on the Niger.

Ivory anklets, often very heavy, are only worn by the Ibo women of wealth and importance, but the metal anklets worn by others may be many pounds in weight, and some of them wear huge brass plates, perhaps a foot in diameter, which, once fixed to the ankles, are never removed. The men wear a single strip of cotton cloth, but those who come much in contact with the Europeans are now learning to wear trousers. Their weapons are flintlocks, bows and spears—the latter both for hurling and thrusting.

The huts are built of mud and matting and are quadrangular in shape. The center is an open courtyard, at one end of which is the apartment of the head of the house, while the wives and family are accommodated in other rooms on the right and left of the courtyard. There is no furniture or ornament, and but a few household utensils and weapons.—All the Year Round.

### More Than He Bargained For.

"When I used to travel about the country lecturing," said a retired temperance talker, "I carried with me as a frightful example a man with a brilliant red nose, and during my remarks I would call upon him for testimony. On one occasion we struck a small town where we had an audience of about a hundred people. I was making fine headway with my lecture, and at the proper time I glanced over the crowd and said, 'Will the gentleman with the red nose please rise to his feet?' Of course my man got up, but before he could do so thirty-seven men had risen slowly to their feet, and I don't think I was ever more embarrassed in my life."—Toledo Blade.

### Man versus Flea.

A flea can jump straight upward and vault over a barrier 500 times its own height. If a man could display as much agility he could clear a wall a mile high at a single bound. If he could jump as far forward according to his weight as a flea can he could make 24 trips around the world at one leap.—St. Louis Republic.

### The Mahdi.

The mahdi's outward appearance was strangely fascinating; he was a man of strong constitution, very dark complexion and his face always wore a pleasant smile, to which he had, by long practice, accustomed himself. Under this smile gleamed a set of singularly white teeth, and between the two upper middle ones was a V shaped space, which in the Sudan is considered a sign that the owner will be lucky. The mahdi was well versed in the art of winning over people. His unruffled smile, pleasant manner, generosity and equable temperament, though at times somewhat severe, all tended to enhance the popular idea of him. He attributed the execution of Said Pasha and Ali Bey Sherif (the valiant defenders of El Obeid) to the Khalifa, Abdullah, and when the two little sons of the latter were brought to him the smiling hypocrite wept for their father's fate.

The popular belief in him and his cause almost amounted to worship. Women especially raved about him and thought him the most handsome of men. His virtues were extolled in poems, and constant reference was made to his good looks, virginal stature and to his repeated victories over the Turks. The beggars used to learn off by heart special laudatory verses, and by reciting them from house to house they were sure to be given alms. "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp."

tendencies among our people to menace the integrity and usefulness of government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the roasting shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who in the confidence of steady health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the insidious disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength, have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Undoubtedly nothing is more vital to our prosperity as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise to heed the Railroad Men.

Every time a wreck train goes out on one of the branching lines and comes back with a load of splinters and junk the "boys" at the junction have something to talk about for a week. They never become excited over a mishap and a list of injured, but when it happens the old fellows are reminiscent for a day or two the youngsters who pull out every second day in close cars and on top of icy freight cars are unusually thoughtful.

There is something soldierly in the quiet heroism of railroad men who have known danger and expect to die some day under a heap of box cars. You realize this when you get next to them and find what kind of men they are under the plaid jackets and coal dust. And you like them better when you know them well. Chicago News-Record.

### Mastodons and Mule Footed Hogs.

Science knows of the mastodon only as "an extinct fossil proboscidean pachyderm, closely allied to the elephant of modern fauna." Who knows, however, but that these "supposed-to-be-extinct" creatures may be as plentiful in the "land of the midnight sun" as mule footed hogs seem to be in Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory? Three weeks ago I would have been much more surprised had I met a real live mule footed hog than I would have been to have met a whole herd of the aforesaid "fossil proboscidean pachyderms." Since that time everything has changed. The hundreds of letters sent in by kindly disposed friends are convincing proof that mule footed hogs are more plentiful in the south than office seekers in Washington.—St. Louis Republic.

### And He Went Away Sadly.

"How do you sound the g in the word 'gerrymander?'" inquired the man who had climbed three flights of stairs to see the answer-to-questions editor.

"Hard," answered the editor, "as in 'get.'"

"There goes every cent I won on New York!" rejoined the caller, turning away with a heavy sigh.

And a moment later the melancholy pluck pluck of his weary feet was heard on the stairway, growing fainter and fainter as he went down and out to face a cold and unfriendly world again. Chicago Tribune.

### Dull Eyed Scientists.

Mrs. Hayman—Who are those gentlemen running into our barn to get out a tub rain?

Daughter—They are a party of scientists who are staying at the hotel. They've been out on some expedition or other.

Mrs. Hayman—I don't see where their eyes was his sight. Anyone might a known from the new moon it was going to rain. It was tipped up so it couldn't hold water if it tried. New York Weekly.

### Hunting with a Whip.

The following tall story comes from Middletown, Conn.: While a resident of that town was driving along a country road at the edge of a wood his dog flushed a couple of partridges. The birds burst out of the brush with a whir flying side by side and as they were passing over the hunter's head he made a vicious cut with his whip at them, and according to the legend the whip hit one of the birds and broke its neck. Philadelphia Ledger.

### When Sore Throats Were Expensive.

"When I first went into the show business," said a wealthy retired circus man "one of my chief attractions was a pair of giraffes. Giraffes were a novelty in those days, and these proved to be a great earl, but before I had them a month they were both taken with sore throats. Do you realize what it means for a giraffe to have a sore throat? It pretty nearly bankrupted me to provide for their cure."—New York Sun.

Some argue that light, the astronomer's only basis of search in the unfathomable regions of space expands and decomposes in its progress, and that at best it gives us only very imperfect data upon which to base calculations.

Placer county, Nev., lays claim to a valuable specimen of petrified vegetation. It consists of two pieces of rock which are believed to have been water melons, as they have the exact shape and appearance of that fruit.

Now is the time to buy your

## Winter Clothing

Select From the

### Best Assortment in Town

.... It Costs no Mor."

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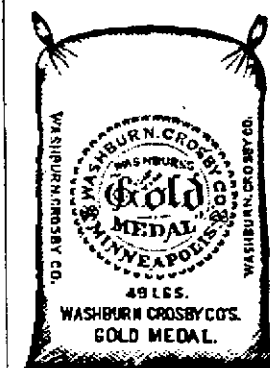
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Rev. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

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Rev. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

**Baptist Church Calendar.**  
SUNDAY.  
Public Service and Sermon..... 11:30 a. m.  
Sunday School..... 12:00 m.  
Song and Praise Service..... 8:45 p. m.  
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY.  
Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.  
General prayer meeting..... 7:30 p. m.  
All are invited. All are welcome.

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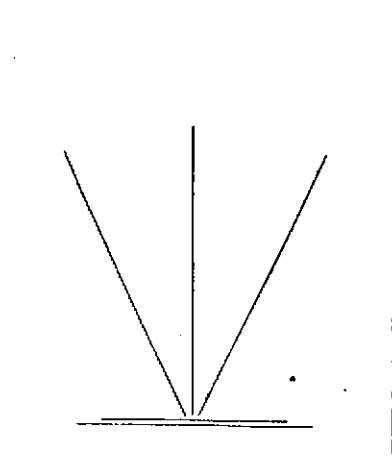
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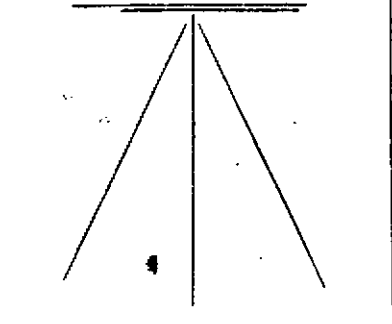
"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

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Don't be bashful but come forward and benefit yourself by buying low.



## Spafford & Cole.

A. C. Blitch and wife are in the northern part of the state visiting Mr. Blitch's parents.

Dr. McIndoe started for Milwaukee and Chicago Monday. He will be gone a few days on business.

Ex-Sheriff Merrick left last week for South Dakota. If the country suits him he will locate there.

M. F. Doyle, of Minocqua, was in our city Monday, but took the south bound train to see if McIntyre got to Madison in due time.

Wm. B. Edson and family have sold out their property in this city and moved Monday for their future home at Wausau, Wis.

A good number of our business men are in Madison this week. So if our streets look deserted you will know that they are not dead.

Frank McIntyre, of Eagle River, was over Monday to attend the county board meeting but the rest of the board didn't show up. Frank heard they were all in Madison so he took the first train to join them.

A dance will be dished up to lovers of terpsichorean antics at the New Grand Opera House, Saturday evening. Competent floor managers will be at hand and good order is guaranteed. Everybody invited to attend. Admission fifty cents.

The Congregational ladies gave a Japanese social at the church parlors Wednesday evening. A large crowd was in attendance, a fine program rendered, refreshments served as a grand finale which even eclipsed the ladies' previous efforts in that line. All departed well pleased with the entertainment.

The Norrie iron mine at Ironwood, employing in the neighborhood of two thousand men, discharged four hundred men last Saturday on account of the bad outlook for the sale of ore for 1893. The Norrie is the largest iron mine in the world, and ore amounting nearly to 900,000 tons was shipped from it last season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Manger, of Lansing, Iowa, have opened a hotel in the South Park Addition, about one block south of the Lake Shore depot and are prepared to accommodate those in need of board and lodging. The hotel is finished neatly throughout and patrons are guaranteed a first-class stopping place. They formally opened the hostelry last Thursday evening to the public and a number of guests enjoyed the new host's hospitality. All present report an enjoyable time.

The Fuller House has been undergoing a thorough overhauling during the past two weeks. When Coon gets the house in shape to suit him, he will have one of the best hotels in northern Wisconsin. Commercial men call Fred one of the best landlords in the state, and the home people know it to be a fact. If his business keeps on increasing at the rate it has during the past two months, another story will need to be added to the house to accommodate the traveling public.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

**Woodruff Items.**

Mr. H. Steckeland's family from Minocqua have moved into A. Towsant's house here.

J. Steinbeger, of Antigo, has taken the position of car inspector at this place.

E. Self will work on the section with E. Kuehl this season.

Albert and E. Kuehl started Wednesday morning for a visit with their brother at Olanah, Wis.

Ole Swenson enjoyed a very pleasant visit from his brother Peter, of Oshkosh, the first of the week.

Mr. E. Glendenning was called to Waupun to see his aged mother whose health is failing fast.

Mrs. Marks was called to Antigo by the sudden illness of her mother. Last report she was much improved.

M. P. Beebe has been at Milwaukee the past week on business.

# STOVES!

**WOOD AND COAL,  
STOVES AND RANGES**

We have a large stock of the above goods, which we are selling at a great bargain. We also have a full line of

## Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Call and get prices. **M. H. GREENLY,**

**Foreclosure Sale.**  
IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.  
Julius Le Clare, plaintiff  
vs.  
Henry E. Holcomb, et al. Defs.  
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the aboveentitled action on the 27th day of March, 1893, for the sum of two hundred fifty-six dollars and eighty cents, damages and costs, I shall on the third day of March, 1893, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the office of Paul Browne, in the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida, and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows, to-wit:  
Lot number five (5) of block number six (6) of the first addition to the village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, which property I shall so sell as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together with costs of sale.  
Dated January 19, 1893.  
The above sale is hereby postponed until the 10th day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock in afternoon of said day, at the place named in the above notice.  
Dated March 2d, 1893.  
Jan. 19-8w-mar 9  
EDWARD BRAZELL,  
Sheriff Oneida Co.

**Notice For Publication.**  
United States Land Office  
Wausau, Wis., Feb. 11, '93  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, amended Aug. 4, 1892, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Archie Sievright, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 12 for the purchase of Lot 3 Sec. 19, N. W. 1/4, N. W. 1/4 Sec. 20, and Lot 1 and the N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 22 in township No. 38 N. Range No. 9 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 5th day of May, 1893.  
His names as witnesses: Michael Ryan, Timothy Lennon, Eugene Eustis and A. W. Brown, all of Rhinelander, Wis.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office or before said 5th day of May 1893.  
Feb 16-10w  
E. B. SANDERS,  
Register.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY**  
Lucy Leroy, Plaintiff  
vs.  
John Leroy, Defendant. Summons  
The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the aboveentitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Oneida county, Wisconsin.  
ALBAN & BARNES,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.  
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wis.  
Jan 26

**A Homestead at a Bargain.**  
I will sell my place on the Pellean river, near Rhinelander, at a decided bargain. The location is a convenient and pleasant one and the buildings are first-class. I have four acres cleared. This is a good chance for some one.  
J. A. JERMOND.

## J. Weisen's Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with reasonable goods. The best butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at 10¢ a lb. or 1¢ a lb. Give us a call. Brown street.

**Don't Forget the Place**

## E. C. SAVIER

—DEALER IN—  
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.  
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.  
Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.  
Store in Foster Block.  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

## H. LEWIS, Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.

Steinman Block. Rhinelander, Wis.  
My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.  
Fine California Wines a Specialty.  
Give me call and sample goods and prices

# CARRIAGES FOR THE LITTLE ONES

..... ANY  
**STYLE,  
QUANTITY,  
OR PRICE.**

at **F. J. PINGRY & COMPANY'S**  
**FURNITURE STORE.**

## F. C. HENRICI, MERCHANT \* TAILOR.

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be  
found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh  
Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis

**WE ARE  
WIDE AWAKE!  
AND EARLY IN THE FIELD!**

With a spring Stock of the highest quality. Our special effort for the spring season is to increase the purchasing power of your dollar with

## GREATEST VALUES

Ever Offered For Your Money.

It will be for your interest to call and inspect our charming display of new novelties and reliable standard grades in

**Dress Goods, Wash Goods,  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Clothing, Furnishing Goods,  
And Fine and Medium Ladies' Gents' and Children's Shoes.**

Our serviceable stock is distinctive in style, elegant in display admirable in quality and sure to please.

TRY US. We are sure to have the best and sure to give you a great dollar's worth for your money.

## C. E. CRUSOE & Co.

**MICHIGAN STORE.**

# Crooked Joe



known any other. He could not remember when the long waiting-rooms, with their tiled floors and dreary rows of stationary settees and crowds of hurrying people, were not quite as familiar to him and more homelike than his mother's small, bare house, which he knew as little more than a place for eating and sleeping.

At an age when any ordinary baby might have been frightened into convulsions by the shriek of a locomotive, Joe, securely fastened in his cab, would stare for hours through the great window undisturbed by the incessant rush and roar of arriving and departing trains.

He had been only six months old when the dreadful accident happened, which at one fell stroke made him fatherless and transformed him from a strong, well-developed infant to a pitiful creature, which even death refused to take.

The old gardener told the story even yet—how young Michael Bryan, as straight and manly a fellow as ever left his green, old, native island for the better chances of the new world this side of the sea, came whistling out of the roundhouse that morning and stepped hastily from before an incoming locomotive, neither seeing nor hearing another rushing up the parallel track. His mates cried out to him—too late! Nobody who saw it would ever forget the look of agony which distorted his handsome face in that one horrible instant when he recognized his doom, or the perpendicular leap into the air, from which he fell back beneath the crunching wheels.

In the excitement and consternation of the time no messenger had been sent in advance to prepare the poor young wife for her trouble, and she stood in the doorway with her baby cowering in her arms, when the stout bearers paused at her gate with their mangled burden. She uttered a terrible cry and fell fainting—the child's tender back striking the sharp edge of the door stone.

"What a pity that it was not killed outright," said everybody but the mother. She herself always insisted that only her constant watching over the little flickering life-kept her from going mad in the first dreadful months of her bereavement.

When Joe was seven years old his mother sent him to school. He went patiently day after day, making no complaint, but she awoke suddenly one night to find him sobbing on the pillow beside her. Only by dint of long coaxing was she able to find out the cause of his grief. Some of the rougher boys—more thoughtless than cruel, let us hope—had called him Hump, and asked if he carried a bag of meal on his back.

Mary flamed with the fierce anger of motherhood.

"You shan't go another day!" she declared. "The ruffians! I won't have my darling put upon by the likes of them!"

So Joe's schooling had come to an untimely end. Yet, meager as was his stock of book learning, the development of his mind far outstripped the growth of his stunted and deformed body. Everybody liked the patient little fellow tugging manfully at his mother's heavy water buckets and running willingly to every call of the station men. At twelve years old he had picked up no small amount of information, especially on railroad topics. He knew every locomotive on the road, understood the intricacies of the side tracks and switches, and could tell the precise moment when any particular train might be expected with the accuracy of a time table.

Yet the very quickness and ardor of his nature deepened his sense of his infirmity. The glances cast upon him by stranger eyes, some pitiful, some curious, others, alas! expressive only of annoyance and disgust, rankled like so many arrows in his heart; not one missed its mark. How wistfully his eyes followed boys of his own age—bright, handsome, happy—who sprang lightly up and down the steps of the coaches, or threaded their way along the crowded platforms. For one day of such a perfect, untrammelled life he would have bartered all the possible years before him. Yet he never put his yearnings into words, even to his mother.

"Crooked Joe's a rum 'un," said one of his rough acquaintances. "He senses his trouble well enough, but he don't let on to nobody."

Mr. Crump, the telegraph operator, was Joe's constant friend. It was he who, at odd moments, had taught the boy to read and had initiated him into some of the mysteries of the clicking instrument, which to Joe's imaginative mind seemed some strange creature with a hidden life of its own.

It was growing toward dark one November afternoon. Joe—never an unwelcome visitor—sat curled in a corner of Mr. Crump's office waiting for his mother to finish her work. He was laboriously spelling out by the faded light the words upon a page of an illustrated newspaper, quite oblivious of the ticking, like that of a very jerky and rheumatic clock, which sounded in the room.

Mr. Crump, too, had a paper before him, but his ears were alive. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, repeating aloud the message which that moment flashed along the wire.

"The No. 11 running wild. Clear the track."

He rushed to the door, shouting the news.

"Not a second to spare! She'll be down in seven minutes."

The words passed like lightning. In a moment the yard was in a wild commotion. Men flew hither and thither, yard engines steamed wildly away, the switches closing behind them.

The main track was barely clear when 110 came in sight, swaying from side to side, her wheels threatening to leave the track at each revolution. She passed the depot like a meteor, her bell clanging with every leap of her piston, the steam escaping from her whistle with the continuous shriek of a demon, and the occupants of the cab wrapped from view in a cloud of smoke.

Some hundred yards beyond the depot the track took a sharp upward grade, from which it descended again to straddle the bridge across a narrow but deep and rocky gorge.

Men looked after the flying locomotive and then at each other with blanched faces.

The crowd began to run along the track, some with a vain instinct of helpfulness, some moved by that morbid curiosity which seeks to be "in at the death."

But look! Midway the long rise the speed of the runaway engine suddenly slackened.

"What does it mean? She never could've died out in that time!" shouted an old yardman.

Excitement winged their feet. When the foremost runners reached the place the smoking engine stood still on her track, quivering in every steel-clad nerve, her great wheels still whirling round and round amid a flight of red sparks from beneath.

"What did it? Who stopped her?"

The engineer, staggering from the cab with the pallid face of the fireman behind him, pointed, without speaking, to where a little pale-faced, crooked-backed boy had sunk down, panting with exertion, beside the track.

At his feet a huge oil-can lay overturned and empty.

The crowd stared at one another, open-mouthed. Then the truth flashed upon them.

"He oil'd the track!"

"Bully for Crooked Joe!"

They caught the exhausted child, flinging him from shoulder to shoulder, striving with each other for the honor of bearing him, and so, in irregular, tumultuous, triumphant procession they brought him back to the depot and set him down among them.

"Pass the hat, please!" cried one.

It had been pay day, and the saved engineer and fireman dropped in each their month's wages. Not a hand in all the throng that did not delve into a pocket. There was the crisp rustle of bills, the clink of gold and silver coin.

"Out with your handkerchief, Joe! Your hands won't hold it all! Why, young one, what's the matter?"

For the boy, with scarlet cheeks and burning eyes, had clenched both small hands behind his back—the poor, twisted back laden with its burden of deformity and pain.

"Not no!" he cried, in a shrill, high voice. "Don't pay me! Can't you see what it's worth to me, once—just once in my life—to be a little use—like other folks?"



"No! No! Don't pay me!"

The superintendent had come from his office. He laid his hand on the boy's head.

"Joe," he said, "we couldn't pay you if we wished. Money doesn't pay for lives! But you have saved us a great many dollars besides. Won't you let us do something for you?"

"You can't! You can't! Nobody can!" The child's voice was almost a shriek. It seemed to rend the air with the pent-up agony of years. "There's only one thing in the world I want, and nobody can give me that. Nobody can make me anything but Crooked Joe!"

The superintendent lifted him and held him against his own breast.

"My boy," he said, in firm, gentle tones, "you are right. None of us can do that for you. But you can do it yourself. Listen to me! Where is the quick brain God gave you and the brave heart? Not in that bent back of yours—that has nothing to do with them! Let us help you to a chance—only a chance to work and to learn—and it will rest with yourself to say whether in twenty years from now, if you are alive, you are Crooked Joe or Mr. Joseph Bryan."

Visiting in C— not long ago, a friend said to me:

"Court is in session. You must go with me and hear Bryan."

The courtroom was already crowded at our entrance with an expectant audience. When the brilliant young attorney rose to make his plea I noticed with a shock of surprise that his noble head surmounted an undersized and misshapen body. He had spoken but five minutes, however, when I had forgotten the physical defect; in ten I was eagerly interested, and thereafter, during the two hours' speech, held spellbound by the marvelous eloquence which is fast raising him to the leadership of his profession in his native city.

"A wonderful man!" said my friend, as we walked slowly homeward. Then he told me the story of Crooked Joe.—St. Louis Republic.

## MUSCULAR ENERGY.

The Phenomena of Fatigue and Its Causes.

Physiologists are agreed in considering the human muscle as a chemical machine which consumes some fuel and transforms the energy of combustion into muscular energy. Of course, the machine, in order to be set to work must receive some sort of stimulation transmitted to it from the motor centers through the nerves; and if the central impulses are weakened by a continued strain, or if the fuel of the machine itself is exhausted, fatigue or weariness of the muscles follows.

It was interesting to ascertain which of these two causes of exhaustion has the greatest importance, or, at least, which is first felt, and this is the subject of a new work by the Italian physiologist, Angelo Mosso, who is already known in this country for his researches into the temperature of the brain. He studied one of the simplest muscular movements, the bending of the median finger, provoked either by an act of the will or by an electric current, and he was struck by the remarkable similarity of the phenomena of fatigue in both cases. Whether the movements of the finger be provoked by nervous force or by electricity, fatigue is produced in both cases with such a similarity that it must be due to a local cause, and chiefly depends upon some changes produced by work in the muscle itself. Will continues to give the orders, but the machine is no more able to accomplish them, either for want of fuel or from having itself changed its composition. True that we are all familiar with muscular exhaustion which follows mental overwork or overstrain, even when no muscular work has been done. But Mosso shows that in such cases a direct stimulation of the nerves of the finger by electric currents also fails to provoke the movements, so that some change must have been produced in the muscle as well, probably by the poisonous products of overwork of the brain, which are carried by blood to the muscle, and paralyze its activity.—The Nineteenth Century.

## WARMTH OR FIGURE?

Loose Gloves, Overshoes and Warm Underclothes vs. Red Noses.

"The woman who wears warm, loose gloves, carries a muff, and wears warm overshoes in which her little squeezed feet can not get cold, will keep warm on cold days, and, what is more important, will keep a nice complexion and not have a red nose, unless she always has one."

It was a fashionable woman who made this positive statement and she continued:

"I know you wonder why I do not say undershirts, too. That is because it is wiser for women, who in the evening are going to wear an evening gown requiring the omission of almost all underwear, to wear only very light underwear above the waist at all times. When they go out they can make up the difference by wraps."

"Below the waist it is different, and the needed even temperature should be maintained by good warm wool or silk next the skin. But there are those who think such wear makes them bulky, and for those foolish folks there is only red noses."

"If you keep hands, feet, wrists and knees warm the circulation will be good, and you are going to be not only fairly comfortable, but your skin will keep clear and evenly colored, as it can not do if the blood gets cold and sluggish and refuses to move at all in the nose and ears."

"Now, which is better and more important, a nice clear winter skin, or a figure less than a half inch more slender than if you were warmly dressed? If the figure is more important, there are still knee muffers, warm knit things that fit over the knee as wrist-lets do over the wrists, and keep them warm, and at the same time give support that is a comfort when the ground is slippery."—N. Y. Sun.

## Home-Made Hard Soap.

Were the good qualities of this inexpensive soap more generally known, no family would be willing to be without it. It is good for all purposes, rendering white clothes very clean and white, and excellent for flannels and gingham, never fading the colors; it is likewise good for the hands, removing all roughness and making them soft and smooth. It is made of six pounds each of soda and clean grease, and three pounds of stone lime. Dissolve the soda and lime by boiling in four gallons of water. When settled, turn into a brass or copper kettle, add the grease and boil until it becomes soap—half an hour to one hour will be sufficient. Now turn it into a washbowl, and when cold cut it into bars and let it dry.—Country Gentleman.

## The Seashore Hotel in Winter.

The average seashore hotel is seldom a thing of beauty, even in midsummer, when the bustling human life about it relieves somewhat the gaunt bareness of its architecture. But the seashore hotel in January is the most forlorn and chill-provoking object this side of the north pole. Snowdrifts choke the piazzas and huge icicles bristle from the eaves, and a good share of the windows that are not boarded up are broken. A forgotten hammock, frozen stiff, hangs from one rusty hook. A couple of capsize rocking-chairs guard the main doorway. Within—but who would dare enter?—Boston Journal.

## No Danger if Seashore Is Plenty.

A stanch vessel on the open sea five hundred miles from land in the worst of gales is in no imminent danger. The danger to a ship is the shore. The danger is less when lying to with a disabled shaft, and the comfort of the passengers is greater than when running. Fifty years ago a sailor, sailing a three hundred-ton bark in a gale at sea, if he was far enough away from land, would simply take in his sails and spars, lash his helm, batten his hatch, go below and sleep until the storm was over.—Washington Post.

## RACE BEAUTY AND INTELLECT.

The Two Seldom Travel in Company—What Causes the Former.

Beauty is a result of race, of circumstances, such as personal freedom and mode of life and of continuous diet, not of intelligence, and still less of the acquisition of knowledge, which latter can only benefit the individual whose features are fixed past serious change before study is even begun. A man or woman inherits his or her face, and mental habit, though it may greatly affect its meaning, can no more alter its shape than assiduous training can turn a fox terrier into a wiry kind from Alredale. It is even doubted by the million whether continuous education will produce beauty, whether the growth of intelligence will even in ages yield the physical result which we notice the authors of Utopias always assume, as if it were a scientifically demonstrable consequence of the new society.

The most beautiful black race in Africa, a tribe in Nyassaland, on whose looks even missionaries grow eloquent, are really as ignorant as fishes, and, though they have discovered the use of fire, have never risen to the conception of clothes of any kind. The Otaheitan, when discovered, was as uncultured as the Papuan now is; yet the former approached as near positive beauty as the latter does to positive deformity. The keenest race in Asia, as all who know them assert, the strongest in character, the Chinese, is decidedly the ugliest of semi-civilized mankind; while the Hindoo, if sufficiently fed, is, even when as ignorant as an animal, almost invariably handsome. The Circassians, who know nothing, and are rather stupid than exceptionally intelligent, are physically a faultless race, far more so than the Germans, who, though the best trained people in the world, display a marked commonness of feature, as if the great sculptor, nature, had used good clay, but taken no trouble about the modeling. Some of the very ablest among them belong to the flat-nosed, puffy-cheeked, loose-lipped variety. The keenest race in the world, and probably the most susceptible of culture—the Jew—presents no type of beauty, being usually at once hook-nosed and flabby-cheeked, though in physique, as in thought, that race occasionally throws out transcendent examples. The trained Arabs of Egypt, who seem to possess poor brains, and of course have no education, are often extraordinarily handsome; while in 1800 the grandest head in Asia, a head which every artist copied as his ideal of Jove, belonged to an Arab horse-dealer, who, outside his trade, knew nothing. No men of culture would pretend, in mere perfectness of form, to rival the old Greek athletes, who intellectually were probably animals; or the Berserkers, who were for the most part only hard-drinking soldiers.—Chicago Herald.

## WIGS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Hair Patches That Are Expensive, But Can Not Be Detected.

"There are more bald-headed young men in leading Washington social circles," said the supplier of hair patches, "than people would think. But that is because very little of it is revealed to the curious glance. You see, most of the young men grow bald immediately above the forehead, which leaves a triangular space, or on the center of the head. The first place is very easily concealed by a bunch which looks as natural as the real thing. These patches are readily adjusted and may be brushed in any style. They are rather expensive, though—that is, if a man desires something which will completely baffle the attempts of the suspicious at detection, and cost all the way from thirty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to size and finish. I could name twenty young men who 'sport' these patches and whose hair is universally admired by the fair sex, but of course I wouldn't. Concerning that particular spot on top of the head in which the hair is especially falling, any number of men whose ages range between twenty-five and forty are so decorated. They do not come so high as the first-named prices, but are just as easily adjusted and present the same impenetrable finish. There are not many of the complete wigs sold, like there were fifteen or twenty years ago. In fact, it is hard to get a wig which does not give itself away, and this is worse than thin hair or baldness. What is the color mostly in vogue concerning wigs? Why, I guess dark brown is the most popular. Most men have that color of hair. Black-haired and extremely light-haired men seldom become bald at an early age; when they do it is generally on the center of the head."—Washington (D. C.) Herald.

The annual report of the postmaster-general gives the following as the developments of the postal service for the past year: Five million dollars added to the gross revenue, the deficit reduced nearly a million. Money order offices increased two-thirds or from 10,070 to 16,682. Eighty-two cities supplied with free delivery; 2,790 new offices established; 288 offices advanced to the presidential grade; 16,750,000 miles of additional service; 1,590 new mail routes established embracing 8,500 miles of new service; ocean mails service extended, and pneumatic tube service introduced.

Four young men of Onancock, Va., started to walk across Pocomoke sound on the ice, which, when they were about five miles out, broke up, and the cake on which they were drifted out on the receding tide. The cold wind blowing strongly tossed their frail craft in a very dangerous fashion. The block drifting near the main pack, the young men tried to make their way across the broken mass. The largest blocks were not over five feet square, and oftentimes they had to lie down to avoid being toppled off into the water. Finally, after being on the ice fourteen hours, they were rescued.

## DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Hoarhound Candy: Boil a handful of hoarhound in a pint of water. Put two pounds of sugar in a kettle, pour the water over and boil until brittle. Pour in buttered dishes; when partly cool mark off in squares.—Ohio Farmer.

—Chocolate Filling: Boil together two cups of white sugar and two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk or water until it is "ropy." Then remove from the fire and stir constantly until cool. The grated squares of chocolate may be stirred through the frosting or sprinkled over each layer of the cake.—Housekeeper.

—Deviled Shrimps: Drain a pint of shrimps and chop exceedingly fine; add the crumbs of three thin slices of fresh bread, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, two beaten eggs, one quarter teaspoonful of black pepper; mash all together and press into pattypans. Strew with bread crumbs and bake until light brown.—Good Housekeeping.

—Savory Hash: Take equal quantities of brown lentils which have been cooked and rubbed through a colander (they should be quite dry) and chopped cold potato. Season with salt and a very little powdered sage. Pour a little boiling water in a stew-pan, add the potato and lentil, and reheat, stirring so as thoroughly to mix the whole.—Good Health.

—Potato Soup: Pare and boil eight large, mealy potatoes. When thoroughly done, remove from the pot, mash through a colander and return to the pot. Chop fine one small onion, add it; ten minutes later add half a pint of sweet milk. Rub one teaspoonful of flour in two of butter and stir into the soup; add also a little chopped parsley, season to taste.—Chicago Ledger.

—Baked Potatoes: Select medium-sized, oval rather than round potatoes. Scrub well with a vegetable brush and allow them to stand in cold water half an hour before baking. On no consideration cut the skin; only perfect potatoes should be baked. Place in a hot oven, and the moment they are done squeeze each one in a napkin to burst its skin and allow the steam to escape.—Country Gentleman.

—Fig Pudding: Beat two eggs very light; add gradually one cup of sugar and beat again, then add very slowly one and a half cups of milk. Chop fine a half a pound of figs and a half a pound of beef suet, add two heaping cups of soft bread crumbs (the inside of a baker's stale loaf is preferable), mix these ingredients together with one teaspoonful of salt, and add the first mixture. Pour into a buttered mold, steam for three hours and serve with creamy sauce.—Farm and Fireside.

—Banana Pudding: Beat two eggs, until light, add half a pint of sweet milk, then slowly stir in two cups of flour, beat rapidly two minutes, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Have ready prepared four bananas, peeled, sliced and sprinkle flour over them, stir into the batter carefully, so as not to break the slices, turn into a buttered pudding-dish, set it in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, steam one and one-half hours; serve with sauce.—Boston Budget.

## CHILDREN AND NURSES.

A Mother's Regret for Having Neglected Her Children.

"It seems to me," said a woman lately, one whose sons and daughters have grown and out in the world, "that if I had my children to bring up over again I would give up everything and devote myself to each till he was five years old. What I did was to employ nurses; what a travesty of the tenderly significant word—from infancy to about that time when I looked after them myself."

"One of my children—he is a married man now—cherishes still a most unreasonable fear of the dark, even of passing an open door of an unlighted apartment, because forsooth years ago in his babyhood a nurse urged him to sleep lest a wolf should come out of the dark and get him."

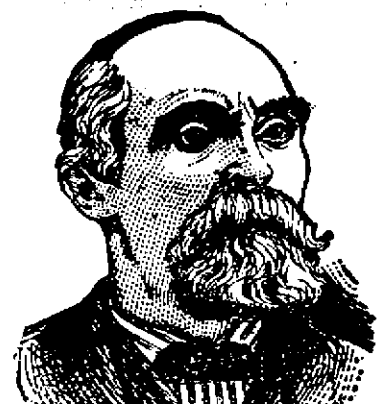
"A second son will carry to his grave a nervous dread of laughing, born of a practice by another nurse of showing her large, white, glittering teeth in a mirthless grin when, as an infant, he fretted. I caught her at it one day and instantly sent her away, but the mischief was done, and I have been helpless to combat it. And my nurses were no worse than my neighbors."

"A child's care-taker should be a child lover, and who loves a child like his mother? I long to say to every young mother I know: 'Stay with your babies if you possibly can until they are big enough to know what is going on about them; let maids wait upon and assist you in supplying their needs, but let no nurse (?) have a chance to do them ignorant and life-lasting harm.'"

—N. Y. Times.

The Empire Gown.

Throughout the autumn it was predicted that the winter with its elegant adornings would put an end to the empire gown. Many women were opposed to it, and a large portion of the dress-makers expressed a pronounced aversion to it; but it has flourished along with other popular styles, and it still lives and bids fair to hold its own for many months to come. Not that we have had among the scores of empire effects a literal reproduction of the time of the first empire, nor has even the details of its style ever become so general as to be perforce obligatory. Those have chosen it who admired its outlines and effects, and none other. Not for a moment has it affected the vogue of the princess dress for both day and evening wear, or of the directoire costumes for visiting, receptions and the street, and of bell-skirt and coat effects for general uses. No one wooden style is ever likely to prevail to the exclusion of the rest, and, providing the sleeves are the height or breadth of fashion, the corsage elegant in its outlines and perfectly fitted, there is hardly a shape that can be devised and worn that would appear out of fashion, so varied and so opportune in style and effect are the modes of belated now in vogue.—N. Y. Post.



Mr. Elmore Y. Shell of Akron, Ind.

## Cancer on the Face

Entirely Removed by Three Bottles of Hood's

"I wish to make this statement for the benefit of people that may be suffering with that dreaded disease, cancer. For five years I have had one coming on my face. I tried having it burned out and several other remedies, but all of no avail until I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla."

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

While taking the first bottle I could see a marked change and the third bottle almost entirely removed the cancer. I can't say too much for Hood's Sarsaparilla. For years I had to be careful about my diet, but now I can eat anything and digest it all right, sleep well at night and in fact feel like a new man." ELMORE Y. SHELL, Akron, Ind.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.



## Pet Ideas

You have pet ideas; so have everybody; there is something you want; something you need; something which will give you pleasure in having; you cannot spare the money; earn it; you can afford to buy anything if you earn the money to buy it with. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL everybody wants; a lady-like suggestion is sufficient to make people take it; why not do this suggesting for us? Write us, and we will tell you how to make money for both of us.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. PHILADELPHIA

## "German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Bosch's German Syrup—for lung diseases. ©

Valued Indorsement of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

## Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bown, N. Y. All druggists.

## DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Salvation Oil. Try it! Only 50c.



## THEY FEAR CHOLERA.

Feared Reason for a Strike of Milwaukee Wool Sorters.

The wool sorters at the Milwaukee worsted mills have quit work and made some startling allegations in regard to the cause. They assert that a portion of the wool used in the mill comes from districts in Persia and Turkey where the cholera has been raging for the past year. As a measure of precaution all this wool has been disinfected by steam. Recently the men say they were notified that the disinfection would be no longer continued.

## Paupers Shipped from London.

A family of seven paupers was shipped to Milwaukee by a London society which purchased the tickets. The family is without a cent and is now supported by charity. Sol Schneidermann is the name of the head of the family. He has a wife and five small children. He says that he was a tailor in London, but that not being able to make a living he applied to a society which uses the Baron Hirsch fund. The officers of the society, he says, informed him that if he and his family went to Milwaukee they would be properly taken care of.

## Police Officers Sued for Damages.

Sergeant Dornagay, of the Ashland police force, was made defendant in a \$20,000 damage suit brought in by Albert Prolowa and wife. Officer Welch is made defendant in another suit of the same amount brought by the same parties. The suits are an outgrowth of the Polish riot, which happened there during the holidays. Plaintiffs claim they were assaulted without cause by defendant and taken to jail. Michael Ring also brings suit for \$10,000 against Officer Welch.

## A Hard Year.

Last year was an extremely hard one on insurance companies in Wisconsin. The aggregate losses exceeded the aggregate premium receipts. The receipts are approximately \$4,186,000 and the losses \$4,384,000. The losses of domestic companies approximate \$3,112,000 and receipts \$3,134,000. Of this the mutual companies lost \$43,500 and received \$58,300. The marine companies lost \$23,000 and received \$37,000. Foreign companies lost \$1,220,000 and received but \$1,052,000.

## Odd Fellows Elect Officers.

At their annual meeting in Appleton the state encampment of I. O. O. F. decided to hold the next encampment at Racine the last week in February. The grand officers for 1901 were elected as follows:

## The News Condensed.

Brakeman Jesse Gates was run over and killed by his train near Sparta.

Judge Webb, of Grand Rapids, has written a formal acceptance of the nomination for associate justice of the supreme court.

W. H. Rogers, of Dodgeville, who has been in the mercantile business for fifteen years and carried a large stock, has failed with liabilities of \$30,000.

The brewing firm of Scheibe & Schneider at Marshfield, made an assignment. The assets of the company were placed at \$65,000, and the liabilities between \$30,000 and \$60,000.

The Booth sanitarium building at Ashland was sold at sheriff's sale for \$8,137. It cost \$30,000.

The Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron company sustained a loss of \$10,000 to its plant by a fire of unknown origin. Insurance, \$25,000.

William M. Saunders, one of the earliest settlers of Waukesha county, died in Waukesha, aged 78.

Ex-Senator John C. Spooner has purchased one of the finest residence properties in Madison at a cost of \$30,000 and has associated himself with the law firm of Sanborn & Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Perry Dutton, pioneer residents of Racine, celebrated their golden wedding at the family homestead, which has been their home for the last forty-five years.

J. H. Kimball, of Beloit, won first honors in the state oratorical contest at Ripon and will represent Wisconsin in the interstate contest to be held in Columbus, O., early in May.

Mrs. Edward J. Chase, daughter of Congressman George H. Broekner, died at Sheboygan, aged 32.

The local masonic fraternity formally dedicated its handsome new temple in Madison. Prominent masons from all parts of the state were present.

Matthias Hanezik, a farmer, fell dead while unloading potatoes at Custer.

In the suit of John McCoy against the Milwaukee Street Railway company for \$10,000 damages for injuries the jury gave him \$4,000.

The Occidental hotel at Connor's Point was burned. Loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$3,300. Proprietor Flynn, family and boarders had a narrow escape.

J. K. P. Coon, a prominent insurance man of Merrill, died in Tucson, A. T.

Dr. Lyman J. Hill, of Sherry, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was 37 years of age and of late years had drunk to excess.

Calvin R. Skinner, of the law firm of Hall & Skinner, died in Watertown, aged 64 years. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., and had resided in Watertown thirty-eight years.

Philip Kpeter & Sons will erect a large brewery at the east end of West Superior.

W. E. Cash, of West Superior, has been appointed first assistant superintendent of the bureau of collections of the world's fair under Paul Blackman, also of that city.

Ray Anderson and Miron Powell, two boys at Marshfield, were sent to the reform school for robbing a candy store.

Mrs. Charles Peterson, of Sturgeon Bay, left her two children in her home and went visiting. The house was burned and one child with it. The other child cannot recover.

Sir Edwin Arnold has abandoned his proposed spring trip to this country, and for the present will remain in England, working up his claims for the poet laureateship.

Thx moon gives out heat enough to affect a thermometer and make a difference of two or three degrees.

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## A STORE BLOWN UP.

Several Persons Hurt and Property Damaged by an Explosion of Gunpowder at St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 1.—On Tuesday a quantity of gunpowder in the store of Rawlins Bros. on the first floor of the Hotel Benton on Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, exploded with terrific force. The front part of the store was blown completely out. The rear portion, extending through to Olive street, was badly shattered and all the plate glass in the vicinity was broken. About 3,000 cartridges stored in the rear part of the store exploded, the bullets scattering in every direction. One of the clerks was so badly injured by the explosion that he will die. Lizzie Welch and Emily Melrose, clerks, were seriously injured, and William Brown, waiter in the hotel, was slightly hurt. It is believed the explosion was caused by carelessly handling gunpowder while loading shells. The fire was confined to the lower floors of the Hotel Benton. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$25,000.

## AFTER MANY YEARS.

A New York Man Secures Possession of His Children After Spending \$50,000 in Trying to Recover Them.

LINCOLN, Ky., March 2.—A sensational trial has just been concluded here by which John Heffner, of New York city, secured possession of his two children after he had spent \$50,000 in searching for them. In 1886 John Heffner and wife lived at Higginsville, Mo., but their conjugal relations were unpleasant and they separated. Heffner went to New York and sued for divorce. This he received and the court put the children under his care. Heffner left at once to get possession of his children, but upon his arrival was informed that his wife had left town with Edward Claypool, taking the children with her. Heffner returned to New York. Two weeks ago he learned that she and Claypool and the children were living at Grove, Ky. Heffner immediately started for this state. He arrived Friday and was given custody of his children by Judge Myers.

REUNITEIN says that he would become an American citizen if it were not for the objections of his wife. "I am a Russian of Russians," he told Miss Kate Field, "but I am also a republican, and America is the land for those that love liberty."

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## How a Careful Couple Concealed Their Jewels and Silver.

"Harry," called Mrs. Society Lights to her husband, as they were closing the house for the night, "put the silver where the burglars can't find it. You know they have been in the neighborhood."

"All right," said Mr. Society Lights. "I know just where to hide it," and he rummaged and crashed about looking for a good place.

"I've got my diamonds safe enough," announced his wife when he came upstairs. "You'd never guess where I've hid them, and I'm not going to tell you, either."

"No? Then I won't tell you where the silver is, so we'll be quits," and the two conspirators smiled pleasantly at each other over their secrets. The next morning Mrs. Society Lights ordered her maid to make a fire in the dining-room fire-place, where the wood was ready laid to be kindled. When Mr. Society Lights entered the dining-room and saw the fire he said cheerfully to his wife: "Found it, didn't you?"

"Found what?" asked his wife in surprise.

"Why the silver, of course."

"But I didn't find it, though we've looked everywhere, and we haven't a spoon or a fork for breakfast."

"Who lit the fire? Where's the girl?"

"I hid the silver under the wood, and—"

"Sit down!" said his wife, "and don't get excited."

It was pretty well smoked and will have to go to the jeweler's for repairs, but if the handles of the forks had not stuck out it would have been a melted mass.

Mr. Society Lights grew calm, and at breakfast they talked of nothing else but the unfortunate escape the silver had. At last Mrs. S. L. said:

"You should have been more discreet. Now, nothing of that kind could have happened to me. I am very careful where I hide my treasures."

"Have you seen your diamonds this morning?" asked Mr. S. L.

"No, but they're all right. Hannah, go up to the rag-bag in my closet and take out my diamonds and lock them up."

In a few moments screams were heard from Hannah.

"Diamonds burnt up?" queried Mr. S. L. in a sarcastic voice.

"Please ma'am, the rag-bag's gone. It was sold by weight, as you told Mary to get rid of the rags, and the man's just this blessed minute gone off with them."

Hatless and breathless, Mr. S. L. was seen by the neighbors running after a junk dealer, who was chanting a roundelay up an alleyway, unconscious of pursuit.

"Stop!" shrieked Mr. S. L., and, clinching the wagon, he grasped the precious bag, made sure the diamonds were still in it, and then carried them off to the astonishment and regret of their late purchaser.

"You need a guardian," said the perspiring Mr. Society Lights when he restored the diamonds to his wife.

"So do you. A man who would—"

But they compromised on a new safe, and vowed never to say a word about it. And that's how it got into print.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## A JUST REBUKE.

The Man Who Was Paid Ninety-Nine Cents for Minding His Own Business.

"Travel on this road party often?" inquired the passenger with the long, slender, pointed nose.

"Yes," replied the sleepy-looking passenger on the same seat.

"Come to town 'most every day, I reckon?"

"Yes."

"In business of some kind, like as not?"

"No. I work for another man."

"Dry-goods business?"

"No. Wet goods."

"Saloon?"

"No. Fish-market."

The inquisitive passenger was quiet a moment. Then he came at him again.

"Find it cheaper to live out 'o the city?"

"No. Deader."

"Rents are cheaper, ain't they?"

"Yes."

"Groceries and things don't cost any more, do they?"

"No. Cost less."

"Have to pay out too much for railroad fare?"

"Railroad fare doesn't cost me seventy-five dollars a year."

"Then what makes it dearer?"

"Running for trains; wear and tear of shoe-leather."

The long-nosed man ruminated on this a few moments and then said:

"They pay bigger wages in the city than they do in the suburbs, don't they?"

"Yes."

"What might it be worth now, to hold a job like yours?"

"The man I'm working for pays me twenty dollars and ninety-nine cents a week."

"Always make the exact change?"

"Always."

What the idea of makin' it just twenty dollars and ninety-nine cents?"

"He pays me twenty dollars for my work and ninety-nine cents for minding my own business."

And the sharp-nosed man went to the other end of the car and took a seat on the coal-box.—Chicago Tribune.

—There is a movement on foot to raise among Americans enough money to erect a memorial to Keats in the parish church of Hampstead, London, near the place where the poet made his last English home, where he met and loved Fanny Browne, and wrote the "Ode to a Nightingale." The memorial will be the portrait bust of Keats, by Miss Anne Whitney, supported by a bracket designed by Will H. Low, and the entire expense will probably not exceed \$300. Among others who are interested in the memorial are Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Anna Fields, T. B. Aldrich, R. W. Gilder and T. W. Parsons.

## The Virtue of Promptitude

Is in nothing more forcibly shown than in the escape from disease of those who heed its warnings. Foresight is wisely practiced by persons who, observing that their kidneys were active, impart to them a healthy impulse with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By so doing they avoid Bright's disease and other destructive renal maladies, Chills and fever, indigestion, constipation, liver trouble, rheumatism should be dipped in the bad by the Bitters.

FRENCH IN ONE LESSON.—"Bontel's means bottle, fronsage, cheese, and friend, and so on with the other words."—Phlegme Blatter.

It's an open question which is the more objectionable, a boisterous girl or a girl's stoups bag.—Danville Breeze.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for indigestion, Sick Headache, and every ailment of the stomach. An abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00."

A FEARFUL FATE.—Van Demitt—"So he's a cynic, eh? Been disappointed in love, has he?" Van Arndt—"No; in his cook!"—Vogue.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles. "Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

PEOPLE who live in small apartment houses are now called "Folding Bedouins."—Wide Awake.

